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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NORDIC MINISTERS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN HARARE

LD301450 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent Jarkko Juselius in Harare]

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Nordic countries and nine countries of southern Africa was signed in Harare, Zimbabwe, this afternoon. For the Nordic countries the agreement was signed by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Here is a report:

Applause greeted the cooperation agreement between nine countries of southern Africa and the Nordic countries here in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, just over 1 hour ago. For Finland the agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen; Norway and Sweden were represented by the development aid ministers; Iceland and Denmark by secretaries of state; and the African representation was also at ministerial level.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries in Harare. According to Vayrynen, the goal of the new agreement is, apart from the development of cooperation between the Nordic countries and southern Africa, also to promote mutual trade and cooperation between the nine countries of southern Africa. These nine countries of southern Africa formed about 6 years ago an economic organization known by the abbreviation SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. The Nordic countries have, for their part, been nurturing for some years the idea of expanding development cooperation as well as trade and cultural exchanges between the Nordic countries and the SADCC countries. The agreement signed today forms an official framework for this dream, which was originally set going under the name of the Sorsa Initiative.

Actual funds for cooperation will be promised tomorrow, but this year Finland has already earmarked about 10 million markkas for regional cooperation with the SADCC countries. If the official development aid going to all the SADCC countries is added up at an annual level, the total is already 250 million markkas aid per annum. The SADCC countries aided by Finland include Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

However, the new agreement aims at wider contacts than the traditional development aid. The SADCC countries hope, among other things, for an

increase in mutual trade, joint ventures at enterprise level, and general production cooperation. One example is the discussion already conducted here on the modernization of the port of Beira in Mozambique and the development of its traffic links with the other SADCC countries of the continent.

/6091
CSO: 3400/1021

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EEC-SADCC REPRESENTATIVES SIGN AID PACT

MB291031 Dakar PANA in English 1019 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, 29 Jan (AIM/PANA)--Declaration of intent was signed in Harare on Tuesday between the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the European Economic Community (EEC) covering a sum of 110 million ECU's (European Currency units--one ECU 15 worth 0.89 U.S. dollars).

This money comes from the funds available under the third Lome convention for the 1986-1990 period.

This is the first region-to-region agreement signed by the EEC. It lays its stress on projects with a regional impact, notably the transport and communications sectors serving the Mozambican port of Beira and the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, regional food security, as well as professional training connected to these sectors.

The declaration of intent was signed by the SADCC executive secretary, Simba Makoni, and by the EEC's director general for development, Dieter Frisch.

Justifying the initiative, Mr Frisch said that it was the decision by Mozambique and Angola to sign Lome III that had made this EEC/SADCC agreement possible.

During the period of Lome II 70 million ECU's were made available for projects of regional development.

Mr Frisch also stressed that support for SADCC was a clear demonstration by the EEC of its support for the independent states of the region.

Under the terms of Lome III, a total of 776 million ECU's has been made available for the national development programmes of the nine member states. The sum of 145 million has been attributed to Mozambique. This is second only to Tanzania which has been allotted 169 million for the five years from 1986 to 1990. Angola, the other new signatory of the convention, will receive 95 million.

Under Lome II, a total of 378.2 ECU's were attributed to national programmes in the region for the 1980-85 period.

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CSO: 3400/1021

GERMAN ENGINEERING INVESTMENTS REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Excerpt] In the West African area, GOPA - Limited Liability Society for Organization, Planning and Training, of Bad Homburg was entrusted with consulting tasks for development of the Dakar Industrial Zone in Senegal. In June 1985, a German development grant of 6 million marks was given for the second phase of this project, in which primarily the construction of 8 factory buildings is planned. Kloeckner Industrial Equipment Corporation here received the contract for preparation of a feasibility study on setting up two rice mills in Ross Bethio and Richard Toll. German financing assistance of 8 million marks has been made available for the project. In Mali the AHT Agricultural and Hydrotechnical Corporation of Essen was commissioned to consult on the rehabilitation of rice mills. The HAT mentioned above [ND not in this excerpt] has been associated as a consortium partner in the industrial advising of the Mano River Union, to which Liberia and Sierra Leone belong. In the people's Republic of Benin, Schroeder Planning Limited and Company, Limited, of Darmstadt was given a consulting job for a school book printing plant in Porto Novo.

BBR Essen Iron Corporation of Essen got several contracts in Nigeria which relate to the development of the iron and steel industry. The Ferro-Consulting Corporation already mentioned [NB not in this excerpt] has also become active in this field. Agriplan undertook consultation on the materials management for the cement plant in Sokoto in the north of the country. The preparation of an evaluation for an aluminum plant in Onitsha and for the Oturkpo steel works was awarded to GERI Engineering Corporation of Frankfurt.

In the spring of 1985, the firm Prof. F. Sobek Engineering Office of Duesseldorf prepared a study for a fine-lime plant in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), which is to be built with German financial help at Bobo-Bioulasso. A yearly capacity of 15,000 tons of hydraulic lime is contemplated, which can later be doubled to 30,000 tons. The investment expense for the first expansion phase is estimated at 12 million marks.

Two German engineering consulting firms have become involved in the expansion of a pharmaceuticals plant (GIHOC) in Ghana. These are the

Salzgitter Lummus Corporation, Wiesbaden, and the Schmidt Reuter Engineering Associates for Large-Scale Technical Planning, Cologne. Capital assistance of 33 million marks was awarded by the Federal Republic of Germany for this project. GOPA, mentioned above, received a contract for technical assistance at a liquid-gas bottling installation on the Cape Verde Islands.

The Africa-Asia Office, Society for Development Planning Kaschig and Partners, Cologne, undertook the preparation of a study of pineapple processing in Cameroons. The Kloeckner Industrial Installations Corporation was called in on the rehabilitation of a textile plant in the People's Republic of the Congo. The firm WPW Consulting Engineers Wundrack, Peter, Wunderlich, of Saarbruecken, received a contract for consulting for the Cidolou cement plant in the People's Republic of the Congo. In 1984, the Federal Republic of Germany raised its financial aid for the reorganization of the cement plant in Loutete by 4 million marks. AHT, mentioned above, had its contract for supervision of the construction of the Ijenda Tea Plant extended.

In southern Africa, GOPA booked a contract for preparation of a study for the construction of a corn milling plant in Zambia, where Uhde Services and Consulting Corporation (USC) has been entrusted with a study for a sodium sulfate installation. In Botswana, GITEC Consult Corporation of Duesseldorf undertook the preparation of a study for the development of agrarian industries, and Kloeckner Industrial Installations Corporation that of one on a tile project in Swaziland.

In Malawi, three studies were contracted for. First, GOPA got the contract for a study on a future cellulose and paper industry. Secondly, FGU-Kronberg was entrusted with the preparation of a study on the ceramic industry. Thirdly, Professor Dr. Lackner and Partners Consulting Engineers Co. Limited, of Bremen, undertook the preparation of a study on the construction of a shipyard on Monkay Bay on Lake Malawi. The Bremen firm was also entrusted with the preparation of a study on a tile works in Togo.

In the east of Africa, Planco Consulting Corporation, Limited, of Essen, landed a contract for a feasibility study of a coconut-oil plant in Madagaskar. In the Island of Mauritius, Agroprogress Kienbaum International Corporation, Limited, of Bonn, was commissioned to consult on industrial cooperation.

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CSO: 3420/13

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA, MPLA RESISTANCE, OTHER ISSUES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13, 14, 15 Nov 85

/13 Nov 85 p 12/

/Text/ Strong Basis of Angolan-Cuban Relations

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said that cooperation relations existing between Angola and the Republic of Cuba did not start with Angola's independence but long before, at a time when the MPLA was still a movement and when it had no idea as yet about the date of national independence. This statement was made in a recent interview to the Cuban magazine PRISMA.

"Relations were established not only between institutions but also between persons, between ordinary citizens and their leaders. We think that nothing can prevent these relations from being developed further in depth with each passing day because the foundations on which they are built are so profound and so strong," the leader of the Angolan Revolution added.

Jose Eduardo, who talked to the international magazine PRISMA, said that "we all know that there is a gap between the development of Angola and the development of Cuba which is at a more advanced stage in its revolution and that the effort of cooperation which has been instituted will make it possible in a shorter span of time to attain the essential objectives of the democratic revolution in Angola and lay the foundations of socialist society."

Further on, the Angolan chief of state said that "Angola and Cuba are two peoples united in the fight on the basis of common political principles which each of the two parties advocates and implements in the respective country. We are two peoples linked by a friendship and a spirit of solidarity which enables us to cope with the various attempts of our enemies, particularly imperialism," Jose Eduardo added.

In the words he addressed to his Cuban counterpart, Fidel Castro, and to the brother people of Cuba, the Angolan chief of state said that this spirit of internationalist solidarity in Angola takes on concrete shape in various spheres of national life, ranging from military matters all the way to economics and social concerns.

The chairman of the party and president of the republic emphasized that Angola is a country with tremendous economic possibilities, with an energy potential, a country that can quickly define its development policy, adapted to its real situation, rapidly increase its farm, livestock, and mining output as well as its industrial production and, naturally, establish the highest levels of economic and financial relations with Cuba and other socialist countries.

"We are satisfied with the level of relations of friendship and cooperation between Angola and Cuba. The exemplary behavior of the brave sons of Cuba whom its Communist Party and government sent to Angola so that they would, shoulder to shoulder with the Angolans, strengthen our defense capacity or work in various enterprises in the economic sector, do jobs that enable us to attain the output targets and indexes that were established," he emphasized.

This behavior deserves the full praise of our party and our government. There is a large Cuban community in Angola and we have not had any problems; the problems were invented by imperialism which sometimes imagines confrontations, misunderstandings, and noncomprehension. None of that happened in the numerically large Cuban community in Angola; instead, we have harmony and understanding.

Through their behavior and work, the Cuban internationalists significantly contributed to making relations between Angola and Cuba ever stronger.

All our people feel and on various occasions expressed their love for the Cuban comrades. The people are aware of the importance of this friendship, this solidarity, and the "great debt they owe the Cuban people."

The Angolan chief executive emphasized that the Angolan people, guided by its Marxist-Leninist Party, will do much more to maintain this alliance of proletarian internationalism with our friends.

We are going to strengthen the bonds so that this entire joint effort will not be in vain and so that the objectives which we have set for ourselves will be attained.

On the other hand, Angola and its party will not fail to do everything they can to extend their solidarity to those who are still subjugated by imperialism, colonialism, and racism and, once liberated from foreign political and economic rule through their struggle, they will help them create a society in which they can work for progress and peace.

/13 Nov 85 pp 1,12/

"Our people have managed successfully to counter the macabre South African plan supported by some Western powers, particularly the United States of America," said Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in this capital.

The Angolan chief of state, who gave an interview to the Cuban international magazine PRISMA, hinted that the South African forces, which are aiding UNITA, are supported by the air force, using aircraft of the Canberra and Mirage type as well as ground forces. In addition to light arms, they are also equipped with armor.

"The essential objective is to prevent our armed forces from taking the town of Mavinga," said Dos Santos, adding, "Mavinga is an important point in the enemy's strategy."

Mavinga is about 200 kilometers from the border with Namibia and is considered as a transit point for all logistic equipment which South Africa supplies to the UNITA bands for the purpose of expanding their military operations in the provinces of central, southern, and northern Angola.

"But South Africa's involvement is not confined only to the provinces of Cunene and Kuando-Kubango; the South African forces, in addition to logistic support and war materiel, also sent ammunition and rations which they dropped by parachute in areas further to the North; they also dispatched forces to the province of Moxico, primarily along the Upper Zambeze, at the town of Cazombo, where our troops carried out operations to repel the armed bands which had been destabilizing these areas for several years," he added.

The body of a dead South African medical officer was found in Cazombo; this town is more than 600 kilometers from the southern border.

All of these activities by South Africa show that the objectives of the racist regime continue to be the same as in 1975 when the policy of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola was launched.

Over a period of ten months, we faced several armed operations by South Africa which, between 1981 and 1984, occupied the province of Cunene with its regular armed forces, in addition to maintaining their control and the control of UNITA in the border area of the province of Kuando-Kubango.

The occupation of Angola during that time is part of a vast plan to provide massive support for UNITA and for the expansion of its military operations from the borders with Namibia to the northern part of Angola.

This is why, during the period between 1981 and today, we have witnessed a considerable increase in the operations of the armed bands in various provinces.

This macabre plan of South Africa--which has the support of some Western powers, particularly the United States of America--in addition to these objectives also set a deadline for the replacement of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

In December 1983, the government of Angola, headed by the MPLA-Labor Party, was to be replaced by a UNITA government, supported by Pretoria. With this objective in mind, they planned military operations from the eastern part of

Angola, basically at the town of Cangamba and later on against other areas further to the North, including Cazombo.

Another factor was the area from Mavinga to Munhango and Malange so as to reach the provinces of North Kuanza, Bengo, and Luanda. In other words, the idea was to combine the operations of South Africa and its regular army in a southern direction, primarily in the provinces of Cunene and Huila, with the operations of the armed bands further to the North, in the provinces of Kuando-Kubango, Moxico, Bie, Huambo and Malange; by wiping out the forces of the Angolan army, they were trying to cut the roads that link the provinces with the capital, especially through the destruction of the country's bridges and the main hydroelectric power generating centers; the idea was to create a situation that would be so difficult and so uncontrollable that the government of Angola would find itself incapable of leading the people.

The party and government studied a series of measures to cope with this macabre imperialist plan.

First of all, there was the strengthening of the military capacity and, more generally, the defense and security capacity; second, there was the political mobilization of the masses and, finally, the proper organization of the fatherland's defense effort and other steps, such as those in the organizational-structural and even legislative fields, decreeing a partial emergency in some areas of national territory and creating streamlined government agencies to ensure the coordination of the execution of the party's and the government's policy in the political, economic, and social fields in the areas most heavily hit by armed banditry.

Military councils, regional councils and regional military tribunals as well as territorial forces were also established; the regular brigades, which we established in 1976, were converted into light brigades, equipped for greater mobility and provided with weapons suitable for the kind of war that was imposed upon us by South Africa through the terrorists.

In this context we adopted measures in the political and economic fields which enabled us successfully to counter the imperialist offensive carried out by South Africa and the bands; this enabled us not only to neutralize the enemy's main objectives but also, in 1985, to launch a counteroffensive so as to destroy the enemy forces in their strategic deployment areas.

At this time we are carrying out combat operations along the Upper Zambeze, near Cazombo, in the province of Kuando-Kubango, with great success since the enemy has been practically broken up and we do not believe that South African intervention can save him. Its defeat is inevitable because they are not familiar with the political determination of the Angolan people.

The Angolan people are prepared to defend their gains. In their democratic and people's revolution, in this entire defense effort, they have the support and solidarity of the countries of the socialist camp, especially the solidarity of Cuba and the Soviet Union, not only in training our management personnel and our military unit commanders but also through their advice.

As for the Cubans, we have a military contingent from that country in Angola whose mission is, on the one hand, to deter and, on the other hand, to intervene in case foreign military operations, particularly those by the South African racist army, cross the agreement line.

As I said before, there was a combination of complementary efforts between the regular forces of South Africa and the UNITA bands.

But so far I have not mentioned an important objective in that plan which called for the creation of areas controlled by UNITA along the littoral of Angola where there would be better possibilities for quickly funnelling military supplies to their forces from South Africa and other points.

Another objective was to destabilize the Angolan economy by attacking various foreign economic sectors; in addition to the hydroelectric facilities, we recorded attacks against the Luanda refinery, the Lobito fuel dump, and, finally, the frustrated attack by a special South African commando against the Malongo petroleum installations.

These actions were always carried out by South African commandos and were then attributed by propaganda to UNITA to demonstrate a presumed presence of bands in all areas of national territory, pointing to the alleged operational and technical capacity of the armed bandits; ultimately, the purpose was to create more serious economic and financial problems.

In other words, they wanted above all to destroy the sources of foreign exchange earnings to prevent the Angolan goverment from having the resources with which to maintain and carry out military operations designed to neutralize the armed bands and to repel South African military aggression.

/14 Nov 85 pp 1,12/

/Text/ "Our party organized itself as a Marxist-Leninist party, selecting its militants from among the MPLA movement," said Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Talking to the Cuban international magazine PRISMA, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party felt that "today, as our party enters its growth phase to broaden its ranks, its policy has been met with strong adhesion and sympathy among the working masses and the people in general." "These, in fact, are the synthesis of the political determination and aspirations of the Angolan working masses, the workers and peasants in particular, and the entire Angolan people in general. This is why they have the broad support of the broad masses and this is also why the country's citizens very much want to join the party's ranks," he emphasized.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that "the party will continue to grow so that it may be able to physically to be present in all areas of national activity and so that it may exercise its mobilizing role in the most complete fashion as the catalyst of the national will in the attainment of the aspirations of the popular masses and of the vanguard, the leading force of the state and of Angolan society."

The Angolan chief executive emphasized that "the enemy wanted to destroy our revolution but failed. He prevented us from successfully achieving the objectives with which we had set for ourselves. Our congress will study corrective and strengthening measures which will enable us, starting in 1986, to attain the objectives recommended for the national reconstruction phase; this will allow us to consolidate the democratic and people's revolution."

"We have no reason to postpone the congress," said Dos Santos, adding that "at this moment we are drafting the fundamental documents, a part of which has already been analyzed by the First Party Conference.

"These documents were discussed by the party's base organizations which submitted their amendments during the initial phase and then to the city conferences which were held between 30 September and 2 October."

"In addition to the analyses of the documents, the base organizations and the intermediate echelons are also picking the nominees and candidates for the Central Committee," he said in referring to the Second Party Congress to be held in December of this year.

"We are thinking of increasing the Party Central Committee which currently has 58 members who, in the beginning, will be proposed as candidates for the Congress. In addition to that, the base and intermediate levels will propose other candidates. We are thinking of having at least 100 candidates from among whom we will elect the new Central Committee," he said. He noted that conditions have practically been created for starting the implementation of this Congress. "We do not anticipate any major changes that would imply its postponement."

"There is a broad discussion going on in our party on the theses of the Congress and that discussion is confined not only to the militants but includes all workers so that they may discuss theses of an economic, political, and social character," said the Angolan chief of state.

The essential aspects that concern not only the party leadership and its militants but the people in general are, first of all, the need for strengthening the country's defensive and security capacity so as to continue to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of Angola and to create the conditions which will enable us to carry out the broader program of the MPLA-Labor Party in peace.

In second place are questions of an economic nature, planning problems, methods of managing and directing the national economy, material production, especially the drafting of realistic plans, the creation of executive agencies that can define and carry out the plans in specific terms, control over resources and execution and, especially, enterprise leadership and management.

In this context of material production, one of the aspects that is of most interest is agricultural and livestock production since agriculture, in 1977, at the First Party Congress, was designated as the basis of the national economy's growth while industry was characterized as a decisive factor.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos admitted that the leaders did not always keep this in mind; this applies mainly to those managers who are employed in economy management sectors. "The need for taking care especially of the problems of agriculture, particularly with the help of careful and regular technical material supply, which would enable us not only to strengthen the government agencies in agriculture but also to develop the associations and finally to promote the growth of the family economy among the peasants, the small farmers and the small cattle rachers."

This lack of attention was already analyzed at the First Party Congress, he said, and it now forces us to recommend measures that will enable us, after the Congress, to boost the party's and the government's action in the rural areas. It will therefore be one of the essential objectives also to develop more revolutionary work in the rural areas.

These difficulties were cleverly exploited by the internal enemy: The lack of attention to the concerns of the peasants, their low level of involvement in the material production tasks within a predetermined program of development plans in the rural areas, the failure to solve some essential social problems encountered by these peasant masses--all this enabled the enemy to exploit this situation in order to make propaganda against the party, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to persuade some of the less aware individuals to join his ranks, thus increasing the forces of banditry in an effort to destabilize the rural areas militarily.

Another question that will also be discussed has to do with the role of foreign trade. We are thinking of taking measures to boost its role within the national economy, to develop the administrative and executive agencies within the government machinery and to guarantee an increase in output earmarked for export.

Another aspect that is of concern to us has to do with the current inbalance in the monetary stock in the hands of the people and the quantity of goods in circulation. We will also recommend measures to make sure that the value of the national currency will play the role assigned to it by the economic laws.

The Angolan chief of state felt that "that the level of the party and government machinery, all of these steps will be carried out satisfactorily if the Congress should elect persons who are capable of carrying this program out specifically, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, only those cadres will be appointed to party and government agencies who are capable of practically implementing the resolutions of the Congress because, if this is not so, we are only going to be fooling ourselves, he added.

He stressed the fact that this is one of the basic issues, in other words, the strengthening of the party's and the government's executive agencies "to carry out the guidelines issuing from the Second Party Congress."

[15 Nov 85 p 12]

/Text/ "Our party feels that Angola is still in the phase of national reconstruction, in a first stage of the democratic and people's revolution, as defined by the First Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in 1977," said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in an interview given to PRISMA.

The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola listed the four essential tasks which are: Strengthening the centralized planning and management of our economy, recovery of 1973 production indexes, raising the living standard of the popular masses, and training capable political and technical cadres.

The Angolan president added that "now, in view of the policy of destabilization carried out against Angola since independence by South Africa and the armed bandits, some of these objectives, primarily those having to do with production, could not be attained do to the fact that a large part of our effort had to be oriented toward the reconstruction of the economic infrastructure and facilities that were destroyed gradually by the military operations of the forces of reaction, especially bridges, railroads, fuel dumps, and energy installations."

"In addition to this, we had to organize a big army, equipped with modern war materiel," he emphasized. "We had to strengthen and divert our management personnel from production sectors to the war and we were consequently unable to attain the 1973 production indexes."

"During this phase of national reconstruction, our political struggle was essentially aimed primarily at the preservation of independence, the defense of our territorial integrity, the elimination of the armed bands in the service of imperialism and South Africa, and laying the foundations that would enable us to control the national economy, to train our own supervisory personnel, to promote the political organization of the masses and the strengthening of the MPLA Movement and later on the MPLA-Labor Party as the leading political force in the Angolan state and society," President Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasized.

"We can say that these objectives were attained in a rather exceptable fashion. First of all, as I said before, the main objectives of imperialism in Southern Africa and in Angola, as pursued by South Africa and the armed bands of UNITA, were neutralized. This means that imperialism did not manage to defeat the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola, nor did it wipe out its democratic and people's revolution."

"We have been able to preserve national unity, the unity of the entire people, the physical integrity of national territory, and this is why Angola is an indivisible unit with its borders as based on agreements," he said.

We established the mechanisms that enabled us to control the economic activity of the multinationals and in this area the Angolan state teamed up with the multinationals in the so-called UEM (Mixed Economic Units), he added.

Referring to the private sector, Dos Santos said that "some control measures were taken although naturally not all of them had as yet been carried out. In general terms, we can say that the Angolan state has control over the principal national economic resources."

The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party also said that "we trained medium-level and higher-level technical cadres. To illustrate this, it suffices to point out that, when Angola became independent, we had about 40 Angolan doctors and today we have four times as many. In the political field, we dismantled the government and administrative machinery inherited from colonial times and we established new power structures."

He emphasized that "the government machinery is no longer the machinery we inherited from colonialism; it is being progressively improved. We have also established people's government bodies at the national and provincial levels. The Congress will study steps to continue the work of installing people's government bodies at lower levels, such as, for example, the municipalities and others."

5058
CSO: 3442/95

BRIEFS

RUTH LARA DETAINED AGAIN--An unconfirmed report from Luanda indicates the detention of Ruth Lara, wife of Lucio Lara, the longtime MPLA leader recently dismissed from the MPLA Politburo. Following a long stay in Lisbon, Ruth Lara was reportedly detained, for the second time, just a few days after returning to Luanda. Her imprisonment was reportedly ordered by the Ministry of State Security, which describes her as an "agitator". Lucio Lara's expulsion from the MPLA Politburo was probably due to the position his wife often assumes in the political arena. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Jan 86 p 34]

CSO: 3400/1025

BRIEFS

ALLEGED RELATIONS WITH RSA DENIED--Bujumbura, 30 Jan (AFP)--Burundi maintains no relation with South Africa contrary to allegations made recently by some British parliamentarians, a spokesman for the Burundian Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation stated on Thursday. The spokesman described as "absurd" this allegation made by some British Conservative parliamentarians in Mbabane on the occasion of the joint assembly of the EEC and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries, and which was carried by AFP. These parliamentarians had denounced the negative role played, according to them, by Burundi and Liberia which have maintained relations with Pretoria. The Burundian delegate had then protested. "Everyone knows that Burundi has never maintained any type of relations whatsoever with the racist regime in Pretoria. This attitude will not change as long as the apartheid system has not been abolished," the spokesman for the ministry went on to say, pointing out that these allegations "undoubtedly stem from total ignorance of the Burundian realities." [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT 30 Jan 86 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/1021

ETHIOPIA

OLF REPORTS ATTACKS IN WOLLEGA PROVINCE

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] The Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) said in a communique issued December 30 in Khartoum that it had launched a surprise attack December 22 against Ethiopian army positions in the western province of Wollega, killing 50 soldiers.

Ten days earlier, an army truck reportedly hit a mine on the road to Asosa, located near the Sudanese border. The communique said that 22 Ethiopian soldiers were also killed November 29 in an attack on an army barracks in Qebbe, also in Wollega province.

I.O.N.--The escalation in Oromo Liberation Front activities has focused on a region where the movement has been active for the past four years and where the government is also most actively pursuing its programme of relocating famine victims from Wollo and Tigre provinces. The OLF faction based in Sudan is supported both by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) as well as a number of Protestant churches, including the West German Lutheran Church. It was thus to be expected that the OLF would resume its military activities at a time when the TPLF and western nations have been strongly denouncing the famine resettlement programme. In addition it is to be noted that the region involved in the fighting is not inhabited by Oromos but by the Nilotic Anouak and Beni-Shangul peoples.

The Oromo Liberation Front has been weakened by the fact that it operates in two geographically separated zones: Wollega and Arsi. The latter region is the historic homeland of the Oromo liberation movement and the OLF branch which is active there has had a representation in Mogadishu since 1979 and is backed by Somalia.

/6091
CSO: 3400/1017

CPC TO DOUBLE EXPORT VOLUME OF PROCESSED COCOA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The volume of processed cocoa exported by the Cocoa Processing Company (CPC) at Tema is expected to double with acquisition of a cocoa bean roaster machine which is being installed at the factory.

The company will export 10,000 tonnes of processed cocoa annually as against 5,000 tonnes being exported at the moment.

Mr L. A. Amedofu, Managing Director of the company, announced this at the inauguration of the new CDR executive of the company at Tema on Friday.

The CPC has the capacity to process about 30,000 tonnes of cocoa annually, 95 per cent of which is exported.

Mr Amedofu said production went down considerably during the past few years due to the breakdown of the roaster and some other vital equipment.

He said one other major problem facing the factory was the shortage of water whenever there was a general shut down in Tema.

This problem, he said, has also been resolved with the installation of an 80,000 gallon water reservoir which could supply the factory with water for nearly one week.

Mr Amedofu announced that the factory has acquired an eight-unit block of flats at the cost of ¢15.4 million for its management staff and hoped this would help solve the acute accommodation problem facing employees of the company.

Inaugurating the new executive, the Organising Assistant of the Tema Sub-Regional Secretariat of the CDRs, Mr Julius Lamptey said to transform the nation, Ghanaians must critically analyse the past events which had led to this present situation.

He said it is vital to create the correct awareness to make the people fully appreciate and participate positively in the on-going process.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1014

GHANA

NEW TAX-FREE ALLOWANCES FOR CIVIL SERVICE PROPOSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by Kwamena Apponsaii and Kojo Sam]

[Text] The government has proposed new levels of tax-free allowances for the Civil Service. They are 17 in all but the modalities for five of them are yet to be worked out.

All allowances in all organisations, whether pubiic or private, that are above those approved by the government for the Civil Service will be taxed. But there will be exemptions which would be decided by the Ministry of Labour.

This policy is aimed at bridging the yawning gap existing in allowances for workers throughout the country, giving a lee-way to profit-generating organisations to fix their own allowances after they have fulfilled various criteria which have also been set out by the government.

The approved tax-free allowances are height from 50 pesewas to ¢8, warm clothing from ¢272,73 to ¢275, night from ¢40 to ¢650, car from ¢150 to month to ¢2,500, motorbike from ¢50 to ¢600 bicycles ¢12 to ¢150, while mileage allowance has been increased from 33 pesewas for car to ¢10, motorcycle from 22 pesewas to ¢3 and bicycle from 11 pesewas to ¢1.

Commuted mileage allowance has also increased from ¢33 to ¢1,000 and that for motorcycle from ¢20 to ¢250. Commuted night allowance has also risen from ¢100 to ¢1,000. Transport allowance which was non-existent in the Civil Service, has been fixed at ¢20 a day. But this is not across the board because organisations which have means of transport for their staff would not enjoy it.

A lunch allowance of ¢20 a day has also been introduced but only members of staff who patronise their canteens would enjoy it. Advances to purchase means of transport have also been increased from ¢25,000 to ¢350,000, while annual leave allowance is a flat rate of ¢250. Tools allowances goes up from 75 pesewas to ¢10. A funeral grant of ¢25,000 has also been introduced. The other allowances which are yet to be fixed are overtime, pension, long service award, end of service aware and special advance.

These explanations were given at a briefing at the Ministry of Information yesterday to deepen the understanding of the people for the PNDC's 1986 fiscal policy.

Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Ato Ahwoi, Secretary at the National Revenue Secretariat and Mr Kwesi Akrasi Sarpong, of the PNDC Secretariat, conducted the briefing. Also present was Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, Under Secretary for Information.

Under the new adjustment of income, the takehome pay of the minimum-paid worker in the Civil Service has risen from ¢2,140.62 to ¢3,722.24 and that of typist grade one is shot up from ¢2,722.24 to ¢4,842.28.

A clerical officer is to take home ¢5,673.53 instead of ¢2,290.69 and executive officer from ¢2,397.33 to ¢6,701.42 while a higher executive officer will take home ¢7,729.68 instead of ¢2,560.24.

Administrative Officer Grade Three, who was on monthly gross of ¢2,022 is to receive ¢6,327.95 while Senior Assistant Secretary who was on ¢2,143.94 is to take home ¢7,132.90. A Deputy Director who was on gross of ¢2,298.20 is now to take home ¢2,500.29 a month is now to receive ¢8,976.26 and chief director from ¢3,137.29 to ¢10,009.75.

Mr Ato Austin explained that a tax relief system has been worked out to contain the expected 15 per cent of inflation within the year.

He said the adjustment also took care of the years of erosion of salary since 1976 and pointed out that, in all budgets of the PNDC an attempt has been made to repair that erosion.

The Labour Secretary also explained that workers would continue to have the right to bargain but there would be a ceiling to what they have to obtain as is the practice in most countreis.

To a question, Mr Ahwoi explained that a tax relief for emoluments up to ¢10,000 has been granted instead of the former figure of ¢5,000.

He told another questioner who felt that prices of commodities would rise to render the salary adjustments useless, "we have moved from the sellers market to the buyers market," where the retailers are chasing the buyers.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1014

BRIEFS

DANKRANSO BRIDGE NEARS COMPLETION--The ¢38 million steel bridge being built by the State Construction corporation at Dankranso near Bekwai is expected to be completed in March. The new bridge will replace the existing weak bailey bridge built by the Field Engineers Regiment of the Ghana Armed Forces seven years ago. Mr C. K. Kpedekpo, deputy managing director of the SCC who announced this during an inspection tour of the site on Wednesday by Mr A. Ababio, deputy managing director of the Ghana Railway Corporation, said so far 70 per cent of the earth work and 50 per cent of installation work had been completed. Part of the bridge will be used as railway track to replace the existing track which has sharp curves resulting in frequent derailment in the area. Mr Akwasi Afoakwa, public relations manager of the SCC, hinted that the corporation was establishing a special task force to be responsible for all projects awarded to the corporation. [Text][Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 1] /12828

GDR ROAD WORK BEGINS--The official sod-cutting ceremony to mark the commencement of work on the 1.2 billion-cedis Kumasi roads asphalting project by an East German construction firm will now take place in Kumasi on Monday, Mr Sam Karkwah, Ashanti Regional Administrative Officer has announced. Speaking at a meeting with district secretaries and district adminstrative officers drawn from the 10 districts in the region in Kumasi on Wednesday, Mr Darkwah stated that almost everything has been finalised for the eventual take-off of the project. In all, about 100 kilometres stretch of roads are expected to be rehabilitated under the four-year programme. It will be recalled that at a press conference held in Kumasi recently, Mr Dieber Hagen, Deputy Project Manager of the construction firm denied rumours that the project had been abrogated and that the Germans had left the country. He explained that the delay was caused by the recent attempted coup in Liberia which affected the shipment schedule of the road equipment. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Jan 86 p 8] [Article by Albert Sam] /12828

NEW FEEDER ROAD--A new 2.5-kilometre feeder road built at a cost of ¢147,000 now links Sitey-Kese, a village in the Nkawkaw Zone of the Kwahu District, with Wisiwisi on the Nkawkaw-Oda main road. The project which the people of Sitey-Kese financed with special levies of ¢300 a male and ¢200 a female has now solved the problem of transporting their agricultural produce on foot to Wisiwisi for vehicles to cart them to Nkawkaw. The villagers

are also using local materials to build a new six-classroom block for the Local Authority Primary School at an estimated cost of ¢50,000. Nana Yaw Kumnipa, regent of the village and project officer of the Sitey-Kese Village Development Committee who disclosed these at the weekend when Mr Abankwah-Ansong, Nkawkaw Zonal CDR Organising Assistant, cut the sod for the beginning of work on the school project, said it would take the people four months to complete the new classroom block. Mr Kwasi Adofo, chairman of the Sitey-Kese CDR, praised the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for providing the residents food while they work in appreciation of the self-help projects they are undertaking to improve their lot. Baffour Kwasi Asare, Kwahu District Liaison Officer of the National Mobilization Programme (NMP), explained the mobisquad concept of voluntary labour to the people and advised them to form a branch at the village to assist in carrying out development projects in the area. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jan 86 p 8] [Article by Samuel Kyei-Boateng] /12828

PALM OIL, TUNA NOW EXPORTED--Ghana has started exporting palm oil. The Secretary for Agriculture, Dr I. K. Adjei-Maafo who announced this in accra on Wednesday, said tuna was also being exported from which considerable foreign exchange had been earned. Addressing the CDR congress, Dr Adjei Maafo said the country had already achieved self-sufficiency in palm oil production and it was the expectation of the Ministry that the country would be exporting rice by 1986. He stressed the need to diversity exports, disclosing that last year for instance the price of pepper was higher on the world market than that for cocoa. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 1][Article by A.B.A. Fusein] /12828

CUBA AIDS IN DRUG PRODUCTION--The Cuban government is to provide raw materials to the Pharmaceutical Company of GIHOC for the production of medicaments. This was disclosed by the Cuban Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Nicolas Rodriquez when he paid a courtesy call on the Central Regional Secretary, Lt-Col. (rtd) E. A. Baidoo, Qsabarima Kwadwo Mbrah IV, President of the Central Regional House of Chiefs and his vice, Nana Kwame Nkyi XII Omanhene of Assin Apimanim during a three-day familiarisation tour of the region. The ambassador sympathised with the shortage of drugs in the hospitals and stressed that something should be done about it. Touching on the Komenda and Asutsuare sugar factories, the ambassador assured the Regional Secretary that both factories would be rehabilitated very soon by experts from Cuba. Earlier in his welcome address, Col. Baidoo commended the Cuban government for its kind gesture of training Ghanaians and assured that the government was preparing to accept aid from any nation but without strings. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jan 86 p 8] [Article by J. W. Ocran] /12828

CSO: 3400/1015

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY 14TH SESSION IN MAPUTO

Opening Ceremonies

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Mario Ferro, Jorge Costa, Noe Dimande and Abdul Cartimo]

[Text] Progress requires, first of all, a definition of the directions to take, with very clear objectives, phases and goals. In other words, once again, from the turbulent waters of the revolution, there rises the mobilizing slogan which President Samora Machel always makes a point of quoting when he speaks with his ministers, national directors and other technical cadres and when he discusses the nation's problems with the party cadres, the military commanders and the workers in general: "Success requires preparation; success requires organization."

This slogan, it is clear, is not a cliche, of the type overworked in newspapers, propaganda posters, meetings and rallies; it is, above all, a slogan which, at each turn, has taken on extraordinary importance in the life of the nation. Examples of this abound everywhere and we need not look very far back to see what was responsible for the great success of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, or the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle for national liberation or, if you prefer, the 10th anniversary of national independence.

"Success requires preparation; success requires organization" is a slogan simple, but forceful and meaningful--which makes people think very seriously about the need to employ the proper work methods, to avoid improvization, disorganization and lack of dicipline, because the current situation, which often undermines confidence and the certainty of victory, shaking the deepest convictions, is actually a direct result of the serious problems which the country is facing. In fact, they are legitimate problems because the nation has been built, is being built from nothing; it is constantly being created and remodeled in the interests of a people.

It was preparation, it was organization which made possible the great military and diplomatic victories of the last 3 years. These victories did not have the desired counterpart in the economic field, where the country is faced with serious problems--the growth crisis of the still young Mozambican nation.

Such words as austerity, honesty, study, organization, rectitude, dynamism, hygiene, rigor, optimism, perspective, past, present and future, materialism, dialectic, development, progress and peace leap from the pages of the political lexicon nowadays, traveling from mouth to mouth, particularly in this phase which requires more sacrifice, intelligence and dedication from each of us in the search for solutions to the great national problems, following, above all, the example set by the leaders, who should forego comfort and convenience and, as Samora Machel said, take their pleasure in the rivers and lakes.

We believe we are interpreting the sentiment which prevailed in the hall of the "Fourth Congress" in Maputo yesterday, the first day of the 14th session of the People's Assembly. This is the last session of the year, an appropriate time to review what was accomplished in 1985 and to outline the steps to take in 1986. This is one of the last sessions in which the deputies serving this term will participate, since the general elections in the People's Republic of Mozambique will take place next year. It will be an opportune time to demonstrate the democratic nature of the Mozambican revolution, a time for the reaffirmation of the exercise of popular power in the building of the socialist society.

The 14th session of the People's Assembly will end tomorrow, Saturday. As the highest body of government, the People's Assembly must decide on the actions to be taken not only next year, but more immediately.

Whereas, for 1986, approval of the bill for the General State Budget and Central State Plan is under discussion, as well as questions related to the general elections, the People's Assembly will also have the responsibility of deciding on the labor law for the more immediate future. For this reason, the deputies will spend most of this 14th session in working groups, discussing aspects of the bill on labor regulations in our country.

At 1020 hours, President Samora Machel entered the hall where the deputies and invited guests of the 14th session of the People's Assembly were gathered, along with members of the diplomatic corps.

The chief of state began by asking Deputy Joaquim Chissano to take the roll, to ascertain if a "quorum" were present.

There were 153 deputies in attendance and 70 absences were recorded. Eight of these deputies were on service missions in the country and nine deputies were on working trips abroad.

Health reasons prevented 9 deputies from attending and the other 44 had varied, duly justified reasons for their absence.

Thus, President Samora Machel declared the session opened.

Next, Deputy Joaquim Chissano read the proposed agenda, which was approved. That agenda includes the approval of laws 4/85 and 5/85 and the evaluation of the draft bills for the Central State Plan and Budget for 1986 and the Labor Law. The last item on the agenda pertains to the general elections.

Deputy Salomao Munguambe read the draft of the resolution ratifying laws 4/85 and 5/85, submitted by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. These laws were approved by the assembly.

Deputy Rui Baltazar then introduced the draft bills for the 1986 Planning and Budget laws.

When he had finished speaking, it was already 1330 hours. President Samora Machel called a recess and the proceedings were resumed after lunch.

During the afternoon, Deputy Mariano Matsinha presented the draft bill for the labor Law, establishing a uniform and general code of labor jurisprudence. This was followed by an address by President Samora Machel, who also brought up the need to establish statutes for public servants.

Deputy Joaquim Chissano introduced the subject of the Second General Elections. At the end of the afternoon, before the close of yesterday's proceedings, Deputy Rui Baltazar met with deputies to establish the process for the [discussion] of the topics in working committees.

Chissano on Elections

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Deputy Joaquim Chissano declared yesterday afternoon that the Second General Elections would take place at a time when all the Mozambican people are intensely engaged in eradicating the armed banditry and in a phase in which the bandits have defined the people's assemblies and the deputies as the principal targets of their murderous rage. Chissano said that the 14th session of the People's Assembly should elect the National Commission for Elections, which will be responsible for directing the entire electoral process at the national level. The Second General Elections are to be held next year.

Deputy Joaquim Chissano noted that the second general elections were to have been held in 1982, to elect the national People's Assembly and the people's assemblies at all the other levels. The elections did not take place, since the 10th session of the People's Assembly postponed them from July to September, thus after the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

"The important decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress required us to concentrate all our efforts and attention on their implementation. For this reason, then, the 12th session of the People's Assembly, in April 1974, determined that the second general elections should be postponed until the second half of 1985," Chissano said, adding that "as everyone will certainly remember, during the 13th session of the People's Assembly, held in June 1985, it was decided that the second general elections should take place in 1986."

Deputy Chissano pointed out that the elections were postponed for reasons which were considered at the time and are still considered as fully justified.

"The postponements reflect the importance which we attach to popular democracy in our country and the requirement which we place on ourselves that our general elections be efficiently organized and conducted with the full participation of the popular masses," he said.

"We are sure that this state of war will not prevent us from fulfilling this important commitment which we have made to our people. In 1977 and 1980, we were also at war; even so, our effort and determination enabled us to achieve this victory. Nothing is going to prevent us now from giving our people the chance to live in freedom and democracy," he declared.

Deputy Chissano also noted that the higher government organs must assume this task as an integral part of the general battle to eradicate the armed bandits and the battle against hunger.

This 14th session of the People's Assembly, he pointed out, should elect the National Commission for Elections, which will be responsible for directing the entire electoral process at the national level. The Electoral Law determines the composition of the commission, establishing that it will comprise a chairman, secretary, reporter and 10 members.

"Normally, the 10 members stipulated in the Electoral Law come from each one of the provinces in our country. For this reason, we feel the number should be increased to 11 members, reflecting the fact that the city of Maputo has been elevated to the status of a province," Chissano said.

Two Laws Ratified

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The 14th session of the People's Assembly yesterday ratified two legislative bills approved by its permanent Commission between this session and the last one.

Law 4/85, of 12 November, introduces a change in the final portion of Line 1, Article 4 of Law 14/78, of 28 December [1978].

The revised disposition regards the definition of the composition of the Council of Ministers.

The original text established that the Council of Ministers comprises the president of the republic, the ministers and vice ministers, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique and the director of SNASP [People's National Security Service].

The final portion was revised to stipulate that the Council of Ministers comprises the president of the republic, who chairs the council, and the ministers and vice ministers.

The change clarifies the nature of the functions and duties of the governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

It was decided to remove the governor of the Bank of Mozambique from the Council of Ministers because the Bank of Mozambique is distinct in nature from the executive organs of government.

Moreover, the reference to the SNASP director in the law had become unnecessary because, for several years, the director has been a minister, who is, obviously, a member of the government.

Law 5/85, of 12 November, alters the text of article 6 of Law 4/82 of 6 April [1982], the Law of Economic Associations.

The revision provides that, in certain specific cases, the state companies or companies which have undergone state intervention and the cooperatives may be admitted as members of the economic associations of their respective branches of activity.

Diplomatic Successes

Maputo NOTICIAS 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] "The diplomatic offensive has been a front guided by the assertion of our nature as a free, sovereign, independent, nonaligned and socialist state. "It is also a front guided by the affirmation of our condition as an African country, engaged in the struggle against underdevelopment and against the destabilizing action of the 'apartheid' regime in southern Africa," President Samora Machel declared yesterday, reviewing the diplomatic activity of our government in the interval between the 13th and 14th sessions of the People's Assembly.

The chief of state noted that the victories in the diplomatic field substantiate the military victories of the Armed Forces in the struggle against the armed bandits. Representing two sides of the same coin, the military front and the diplomatic front have both contributed decisively to the increasing isolation of the South African regime and have made it clear to the world that the system of apartheid is the basic element in the destabilization of southern Africa.

Samora Machel was clear, once again, in declaring that the most retrograde forces are behind the armed bandits and that the latter do not really constitute a "political opposition" in Mozambique. According to the president, the peoples and governments of the world are aware that the FRELIMO is the sole legitimate representative of the Mozambican people and defends the legitimate interests and aspirations of the Mozambicans.

In his address, President Machel stressed that the actions on the diplomatic front during this period were based on the principles of our country, seeking to establish "relations with all countries, regardless of their political, economic and social systems, based on respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and the peaceful settlement of conflicts."

At another point in his address, the chief of state noted that the diplomatic actions undertaken were associated with our country's effort in the search for peace in southern Africa and the search for solutions in the struggle which the Mozambican people are waging against underdevelopment, specifically, against hunger, nakedness and ignorance.

President Machel mentioned his state visit to the United States of America, leading a high-level delegation. He noted that the talks with President Ronald Reagan and representatives of the U.S. administration had been "frank and open," covering the nation's domestic and foreign policy and resulting in a reaffirmation of the "sovereign and nonaligned character of our state.

"This dialogue was demonstrated to be the right path to a broader political, diplomatic and economic relationship between the two countries," the chief of state said.

Also regarding his visit to the United States, President Samora Machel said it had led to more friendly relations between the Mozambican and American peoples, as a result of the contacts on that occasion between the presidential delegation and representatives of religious organizations, businessmen and organizations friendly to the Mozambican people.

In his address, the chief of state made special mention of his visit to the seat of the United Nations during his stay in the United States. He noted that, "addressing the representatives of the great community of nations, we spoke of the tense situation prevailing in southern Africa."

President Machel referred particularly to his meetings with Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in London, regarding bilateral cooperation and the situation in southern Africa, as well as his conversations with Italy's President Francesco Cossiga and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, in Italy. Referring to Italy as "Mozambique's major economic partner in the West," the president of the republic said: "In the meetings, aside from the discussion of the situation in southern Africa, a readiness was demonstrated to extend cooperation to new areas in our country's economic development.

"In the Vatican, we had an audience with his holiness, Pope John Paul II, with whom we took up issues related to southern Africa and 'apartheid' and relations between our state and the Catholic Church," President Machel said, adding that the supreme pontiff received an explanation of the secular character of the Mozambican popular state and the freedom which all the religious faiths enjoy in our country.

In his address, Samora Machel brought up issues related to regional cooperation in political and economic areas, mentioning that the last summit meeting of the Front Line countries was held in Maputo and that our country participated in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] summit held in Arusha, Tanzania.

The president also noted the participation of FRELIMO Party and government delegations in the festivities celebrating the 20th anniversary of President

Mobutu Sese Seko's assumption of power, in November, and, more recently, in the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. Regarding the latter event, the president said it "was an opportunity for us to reaffirm the close identity of our two peoples in struggle and the solidarity which unites us."

Samora Machel gave great emphasis to the recent visit of a Mozambican delegation to the Soviet Union, led by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. The visit was an opportunity to "strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation which have long united our parties, peoples and states."

In his address to the deputies, the chief of state stressed the breadth of our relations with the Soviet Union, noting that this socialist country is engaged in many forms of assistance to insure our success in the primary task of completely eradicating armed banditry throughout our national territory, a prerequisite for the peace and social progress to which all the people aspire.

The visits to our country by Abdou Diouf, Senegalese chief of state and current president of the OAU, by Princess Anne of England and by Mme Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French chief of state, were noted by President Samora Machel as a demonstration of the sympathy and solidarity which our country enjoys abroad.

Baltazar on Two Laws

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] "The effects of the complex situation imposed on us by the war will continue to be felt in 1986. So 1986 will be another year requiring sacrifice, greater discipline, a greater spirit of initiative, a tighter organization and stronger vigilance," Deputy Rui Baltazar stressed at one point in his address to the People's Assembly, in which he presented the draft bill for the Plan and General State Budget for 1986. The finance minister's speech was characterized by a close analysis of the nation's economy in this year which is ending now and during which the economic situation worsened.

Rui Baltazar began by recalling that the goal defined for 1985 was to halt the declining trend in economic activity. That goal was not achieved, since this activity declined by about 20 percent in relation to 1984, meaning that the plan was met by about 77 percent.

Among the various reasons for the difficulties we are experiencing, the deputy stressed the effects of the war which has been imposed on us and the inadequate provision of production means to the companies.

"Many of the armed bandits' actions are directed against economic targets and objectives, with the clear intent to disrupt our economic and social life and to prevent the recovery which we have proposed to achieve," Rui Baltazar said, recalling that 1985 also reflected the cumulative effects of the war over a period of years.

The agriculture sector was reasonably productive this year, but marketing did not keep pace with it. The finance minister recalled that prices had risen for a wide range of agricultural products and had come down for others; the performance of many production units had improved, with the application of the new [price] management system. He also noted, however, that this liberalization is being abused by middlemen who are looking for excessive and scandalous profits. He warned: "The state cannot remain passive in the face of the unbridled greed manifested by this sector; appropriate measures will have to be taken.

Fuel Consumption a Problem

Deputy Baltazar reported that the 1986 Plan calls for an overall growth of 13 percent in economic activity, but that we still need to "improve our discipline, increase our initiative, improve our economic organization and management, sharpen our vigilance and insure the involvement of all state, cooperative, private and mixed companies and of each citizen."

Next year, sales of products by the family farm sector should increase 29 percent and industry should grow 7 percent, principally in products for export and for consumption and barter.

The finance minister added that "one of the bottlenecks in the 1986 Plan is fuel consumption, which should be 3 percent less than it was in 1985.

Supplies to the people should reach 1984 levels, which means a 40-percent increase.

According to Rui Baltazar, the major tasks set out in the plan are the completion of 30 projects deemed strategic in the areas of investments and construction, defense and security projects, the continuation of research studies and the definition of energy resources.

Regarding social projects, the plan calls for an 8-percent increase in school admissions, the continued implementation of the National Education systems and, in the health sector, higher vaccination rates.

Priority will also be given to reconstruction and reequipment of the health units destroyed or damaged by the armed bandits.

The finance minister added that next year it is proposed to export "at least 6 percent more than in 1985 and to see that imports do not increase more than 12 percent over 1985."

State Budget Smaller Than in 1985

The draft bill for the State Budget approved by the People's Assembly estimates revenues at 19.5 million contos, or 0.5 million contos less than the 1985 budget, a reduction for the first time since 1978.

The finance minister said that "in estimating revenues for 1986, we had to be very cautious and, even so, it will require some tax measures and much greater control and rigor in tax collections, greater efficiency."

The 1986 Budget estimates expenditures of 26.7 million contos; this means that next year we will maintain the budget deficit at about the same level as 1985.

Deputy Baltazar said: "The priority given to combating and eradicating the armed bands dictates a large allocation in the state budget to Defense and Security. The country must make this effort, even if it involves serious effects and weighty sacrifice, so that we can establish a normal life for our citizens again."

Machel on Security, Defense

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] President Samora Machel stressed yesterday afternoon that we must improve the quality, awareness and technical and professional competence of the cadres of the Defense and Security forces, particularly at this time when all the Mozambican people are engaged in the struggle to eradicate the armed banditry and against hunger and underdevelopment.

President Machel also declared that the second general elections, which will take place next year, will only be possible if we all are conscientious about our responsibilities and our separate tasks in this process of national reconstruction. He stressed that the second national elections actually constitute an act of awareness, aimed at solving the many great problems which our country faces today.

Samora Machel made it clear that, in 1986, the Mozambican Armed Forces must concentrate all their efforts on eliminating and liquidating the armed bands; it is not the task of the army to stand guard over a bridge or a dam construction site for long periods of time. This, the president said, is not the task of the Army, but of the Interior Ministry.

"Our army must take the offensive; it must take the fight to the jungles to eradicate the armed bands. The army is not meant to guard buildings or public service installations," he said.

The president also declared that all young men who have completed the 9th grade, or the 10th grade, or the 11th grade, or higher levels of education, must participate and become a part of the Army, which needs cadres who can plan an overall strategy.

President Machel reminded that there are other sensitive sectors at the level of the Defense and Security forces. He said the People's National Security Service needs cadres with a higher education because its work calls for aplomb, courtesy, sensitivity and, above all, competence.

"In this sector, we need chemists, analysts, sociologists and psychologists who can read a man by looking at him and interpreting what is hidden behind his eyes. The SNASP's mission, above all, is to prevent crime, to educate the citizen," he said.

Samora Machel also spoke about the raids on homes, in which agents in search of some suspect fail to show the least consideration for people who may be over 40 or 50 years old, or for women.

"Our cadres should know how to treat the ladies. They must be trained for this and must have the sensitivity to perform a task of this kind," the president declared, calling attention to the fact that most of the SNASP cadres are young, inexperienced and untrained. Coming from rural areas, they are confronted with a different environment in the cities and they are naturally going to make mistakes and take inappropriate action, which is unacceptable.

Matsinha on Labor Bill

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] The draft bill for the Labor Law, presented yesterday afternoon by Deputy Mariano Matsinha, is of particular importance because it establishes a uniform general code of labor jurisprudence. It contains the basic principles which must govern labor relations; this presupposes the need for the later passage of complementary regulations in the areas of the organization of work, manpower resources, wages, health and safety, inspection and justice in the work place and social security, among others. The Labor Law bill contains 175 articles, organized in 18 chapters, with 32 sections.

Deputy Matsinha declared that the Labor Law bill also takes into consideration the internationl conventions which our country ratified in the ILO, which reflect the progress achieved by the working classes throughout the world over many years of struggle and sacrifice.

The object of the bill is to institutionalize the conquests achieved and to provide for greater conquests through a better organization of the work, discipline and support for the workers, to improve productivity and to increase production of material goods which will satisfy the growing needs of the people.

"We must emphasize the role which this law must play in strengthening the economy in the war we are waging in defense of the country, taking into account that we are under enemy attack," Matsinha said.

He also stressed that the Labor Law will require that all the social and economic units give greater attention to their manpower resources so that, through better organization, training and protection, the workers can achieve higher production levels to provision the Armed Forces and the general public.

"The right to work, guaranteed by the constitution and consecrated in this bill, will be based on the principles of the professional capacity and aptitude of the individual and equality of opportunity in the choice of profession or type of occupation, within the requirements and priorities of the overall development of the society," he said.

Regarding professional training, the labor bill introduces a group of general principles governing the training and qualification of the workers to practice a profession; it stresses the leading role of the state, the responsibilities of the employing entities and those of the unions.

The training and qualification of the labor force is an investment of extreme importance in furthering and insuring the nation's economic and social progress. "If, on one hand, the employing entities are responsible for training and qualifying the manpower in their employ, it is the workers' duty to participate fully in this training, to realize their aspirations and individual potential, in the interest of national reconstruction," Deputy Matsinha added.

An important aspect of the labor bill has reference to social security, which is a very complicated matter, "thus calling for more intensive studies, so many aspects have been set aside to be covered by specific acts."

Deputy Mariano Matsinha stressed that the Mozambican Government recognizes the important role of the unions in implementing the economic and social development plans, in the interest of the workers and of society in general.

Machel on Inflation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] President Samora Machel argued yesterday that it will require expanded production and productivity to improve the worth of the national currency--the metical--which at this time "has a false value." The chief of state was speaking of the speculative prices of a great number of products, which have made the metical worthless in comparison with the strong currencies of the international market.

The president of the republic began these remarks in response to a speech by Deputy Jorge Mabai Tembe, who brought up the question of the relaxation of price controls on vegetables, noting that the agriculture cadres were still perplexed by this unexplained decision of the Council of Ministers.

Earlier, when Rui Baltazar was speaking about the State Plan and Budget for 1985, he had complained about the excessively high prices and warned of the need for strict intervention by the state to control this situation. To quote the finance minister:

"The middlemen are trying to take advantage of the relaxations to amass excessive and scandalous profits, thus defeating the purpose of these measures. The state cannot remain passive in the face of the unbridled greed manifested by these middlemen and appropriate steps will have to be taken."

Taking up this topic, the president said that the relaxation of price controls had already led in some cases to a gradual reduction in the cost of these products and that there must be an end to the idea that we can make a huge profit with very little work.

Speaking specifically of the price relaxation on vegetables and using the example of Jorge Tembe, that someone need only get hold of a few mangoes and sell them at a huge price to acquire other products which also bring in a high price, Samora Machel said:

"It is contemptible when someone can pick up a dozen mangoes and sell them for the price of a whole sack.

"We undervalue our money. During these years we have not been able to compare what we produce with the value of what we import and this has given a false value to the metical."

The chief of state declared that, in one of Maputo's beer factories which he had visited the evening before, they had asked him to let them raise the price of beer. "This is the point. They do not produce much, but they want to earn as much as if they were producing in great quantity," he added.

The president of the republic pointed to many examples of this kind, in which an attempt is made to offset low production by charging excessive prices. He even mentioned neighboring countries, newly independent, which have raised the prices of products to levels comparable with international standards.

"The value of the metical is deflated today because production has not kept up. We have to find out what our currency is really worth, so that it will reflect the value of production and productivity," the president said.

National Election Commission Elected

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[Text] Shortly before it adjourned early Saturday afternoon, the 14th session of the People's Assembly elected the members of the National Election Commission, in preparation for the Second General Elections, which will be held in our country in the second half of 1986.

The chairman of the commission will be Jose Oscar Monteiro, member of the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau and minister of the interior. Armando Alexandre Panguene, secretary of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, political commissioner of the FPLM [MOzambican Armed Forces] and vice minister of defense, was elected secretary of the commission; and Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of finance, was elected reporter.

The other members of the National Election Commission, elected during the 14th session of the People's Assembly, represent each of the 10 provinces of our country, plus the city of Maputo, which has the status of a province.

Before the Permanent Commission submitted the Election Commission nominations for approval by the 14th session of the People's Assembly, President Samora Machel took the floor and asked deputies from the various provinces if they were acquainted with the nominees, seeking to ascertain if the latter were reliable, in view of the importance of their mission in this exercise of popular power in our country.

Specifically, the chief of state asked if the candidates proposed for membership on the National Election Commission engaged in conduct not befitting the

mission to be entrusted to them, whether they were speculators or not and how long they had served as trusted cadres.

"We do not want agents of the armed bandits elected to the commission which will organize our elections," the president stressed, referring to all the questions he was asking about the social conduct of the nominees who were about to be approved by the 14th session of the People's Assembly as members of the National Election Commission.

The nominees were approved and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly was empowered to replace any of them in case of incapacitation for the exercise of their duties.

In this regard, President Machel emphasized that the National Election Commission should not be limited to simply organizing the elections in our country; it has broad-ranging political responsibilities in strengthening and broadening popular democracy in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In addition to its directorate, to which we have already referred, the National Election Commission will include the following members:

--Julio Almoco Tchola, Tete Province

--Hermenegildo Mateus Elefante, Inhambane Province

--Daniel Litsuri, City of Maputo

--Samuel Chambuka, Sofala Province

--Fernando Jorge, Niassa province

--Alberto Willian Mundlhovo, Gaza Province

--Antonio Simbine, Maputo Province

--Antonio Dinis, Manica Province

--Tomas Simao Macina, Zambezia Province

--Abu Ismael Taju, Nampula Province

--Joao Marciano da Cruz, Cabo Delgado Province

Deputies Address Assembly

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[Text of remarks by Joaquim Chissano, Graca Machel, Valeriano Ferrao, Sebastiao Mabota and Sergio Vieira to the 14th session of the People's Assembly in Maputo]

[Text] Joaquim Chissano: This is not a prepared speech, but I have asked for the floor to talk, in the first place, about the speech which we have just heard.

Incidentally, that was not a speech; it was presenting clear directives. We could say that there are points which have been placed on the table for discussion and we must consider them as such, because we are here in the People's Assembly.

For this reason, I am hesitant to use the word "directives" at this time, but to me they are directives, because they address many of the points which are of great concern to me as a citizen and to my fellow citizens. Because I have listened to these citizens, I believe that many of the points addressed here were in response to the many questions--why things are the way they are, why this is happening, why no one sees this, why no one sees that--and some of these questions were answered today.

In any case, I think it is a good base for our discussion, and not just regarding the plan which has been presented to us. I think that if we implement this plan with decisiveness, determination and perseverence, according to these guidelines, we can take care of these questions.

I would like to take this opportunity to bring up three more items for discussion. One refers to agriculture, one to construction, or rather, to real estate, and the third to public transportation.

With regard to agriculture, yesterday Deputy Jorge Tembe spoke here about the markets full of vegetables and other farm products and there was the idea that the prices were too high and were still going up. If I recall correctly, when it was decided to relax the price controls,the idea was to stimulate competition among the producers and bring more products into the markets.

This was the philosophy, a philosophy which proved to be correct, because many products appeared on the market; the state sector was the cog wheel in this, the stimulator or catalyzer of this competition, forcing the private sector to lower its prices. Prices went up, but they soon came down and came down drastically.

We saw trucks going through the streets selling products, because some of the products did not have to go to the markets.

But that situation did not last very long. Prices began to rise again, the products have gone back to the markets and now you have to go to the market to get them. And the prices have risen drastically. The reason for this, I think, is that products are scarce again. In other words, there is not enough produce to keep the prices stable or to allow them to continue to come down. This is because there is only one season for tomatoes here. They are grown for a few months and are not produced year round.

The question I would like to offer for discussion here is whether or not we can do what they do in Europe, where the growing season is only 3 months long, yet they have been able to have vegetables, fresh produce, in their markets all year . We have a good climate, It is not too hot during most of the year and we don't have winter here. I think it is possible to grow tomatoes during the entire year, to supply Maputo, Beira, Nampula and other cities.

I think this should be initiated in the state sector, followed by the cooperatives. But I also think that we will need adequate technical assistance for this type of project.

The second point has to do with our real estate. We nationalized our real estate because the rental housing and buildings belonged to foreigners who charged speculative rents and forced us to export foreign exchange. Even worse, they owned our cities. They were the owners of the cities and they set the conditions and the mode of life for our people. Well, to combat this, we nationalized our real estate.

It seems to me, however, this this nationalization, by itself, is not the solution to the housing problem. It seems to me that there are problems with real estate maintenance. I have often heard the tenants in the large buildings and also in the smaller residential units say that they take care of the repairs themselves, and I don't know if the tenants are properly compensated for these repairs, for their care. Some people don't take care of their homes because they don't own them. I've heard and I know that many of them want to buy their homes, the homes where they live, but there is no provision for this. One of them said to me: "It does not say anywhere that I can buy my house," and I asked him: "Has it ever been said that you can't?" Is there some law that says you can't buy a home? It seems to me that there is no such law, but no one knows this.

There are people who want to buy, but when they talk about it they say it is now allowed. Considering these problems of real estate maintenance and since we need to encourage construction, I have thought that, since we allow individuals to build a house, what is the difference between building a house and buying one that is already built?

The difference isthat anyone building a home has to find the materials and, if he has to buy them, it will mean a significant outlay of foreign exchange, since we have to import our building materials. At the sametime, we are losing buildings because of poor maintenance.

Well, these arguments are not very clear, not sufficient, but perhaps sufficient to pose the question. My suggestion is to authorize the sale of residential units to their tenants.

But someone will ask:

"What about the former owners?"

Well, the former owner had the option of keeping his house if he wanted to live in it. And this would be the case with the new owner; he would own the house as long as he wants to live in it. If the old owner had chosen to live in that house, he would still be the owner. Well, the new owner is going to buy the house from the state and is going to live in it; the house is not going to be sold to the new owner so he can rent it out, but so he can live in it.

My suggestion does not apply to the large buildings, because this is not applicable to a building with several apartments. How can the state sell

one apartment and still own the rest of the building? My suggestion would exclude the large buildings, since these would always remain the property of the state.

This does not mean that there would be no incentive to build new homes of every kind as long as the builders planned to live in them. We have the Rent Law, and it seems to me it provides for subletting houses rented from the APIE [Administration of State-Owned Buildings]. Here we would have to give some thought to whether the privately-owned houses could also be sublet. The first phase, however, would be to authorize the sale or purchase of homes.

The third item: public transportation. We nationalized the passenger transport companies because these companies were not functioning or were being sabotaged. There was even a trend of stealing vehicles and taking them out of the country, so the companies were not serving the public they were meant to serve. The companies that were functioning well--the Oliveiras, for example--are still in operation today.

I will talk first about long-distance highway transportation: passenger transport.

Today we are seeing something that we could call speculation in passenger tranport. But is it speculation? That's the question.

Well, the fact is that there is no passenger transport, in the districts, in the cities, or between provinces, or between cities. So we see trucks carrying passengers hidden on them, turning this into a speculative operation. But is it? Why aren't we taking action against this practice? Apparently, we are unable to take steps against this type of speculation because we have no other solution to offer the passengers.

Twice this week, I have seen trucks loading passengers there near the government parking lot on the Avenida dos Forcas Populares, at a spot hidden away in the back. The trucks were taking on perhaps twice their capacity, not in sacks, but in people. Trucks. This is the transportation available to the people. The same thing was being done with cargo, since there was a truck to carry the baggage and another truck for the passengers.

Why can't this individual be permitted to provide this transportation openly and not have to conceal it? To permit an individual to carry passengers on his truck, it might be necessary to introduce measures regulating this service, which is now a general practice. Because it is speculation, an illegal act, it is risky, and it is the passenger who pays. I don't know how much the fare is for this type of transport service, but I do know that in the districts where cars were being used for this purpose, each passenger was paying 150 to 200 meticals to travel any distance up to 20 kilometers. Any distance--5 kilometers, 3 kilometers--it cost 100, 150, 200 meticals.

So the owner of the car could easily make as much as 20 contos--20 contos!--in a day.

I think this should be regulated, not prevented, because we have no other tranport means. If we had some other means, there would be competition. In

Mozambique we have a trucker, a Mozambican, who transports merchandise; he has 32 trucks, each with a 40-ton capacity.

I ask why there is no passenger carrier of this kind? There are the "Oliveiras" and that's all.

Here the point is to encourage this activity, but also to regulate this transport, which is now using every kind of vehicle in existence. I note that our ministries and some companies have their own buses. We are seeing more and more of this, but this is not alleviating the public transport problem in the city of Maputo. I have asked why we don't think about using these buses, which operate from 0600 to 0700 hours to transport the workers to the respective ministries and then wait around all day to transport the same workers. The buses stop operating after 1700 hours and there are still lines.

I think this would also merit a study. The solution is not to integrate highway transport in the Secretariat of State, as one single entity, but to find a way for these same companies, these ministries to put their buses to use to support the existing buses in the city.

Graca Machel

Graca Machel: My speech is really more a request than a speech. It arises from a concern of mine. In the president's address we heard many guidelines, more profound, more thorough, but the problems themselves, some of them, are not new. They were analyzed in depth when we were preparing for the Fourth Congress.

The Fourth Congress itself provided directives, and from that time to this, on various occasions, the problems have been analyzed and guidelines have been determined which have taken more or less the same direction.

It is clear that today's directives were more complete, more profound, more incisive, but my concern, specifically, is this: There is a certain growing lack of confidence in the government among the people, because they point to shortcomings, you might even say incompetence, in the government.

I sense this danger of loss of confidence. We here, we deputies in the People's Assembly, also run the risk of this same loss of confidence in a government which is our own, which is our executive instrument.

My proposal is as follows: Would it be possible, in the sessions of the People's Assembly, for us to take the opportunity to deliberate? To analyze the agriculture sector, for example. If we have 20 guidelines for agriculture, to what extent is the 1st, the 2d, up to the 20th orientiation being followed; what are the problems, what are the difficulties, what are the shortcomings, what part do carelessness, incompetence or insensitivity play in all this?

If we could locate the problem. It might be, for instance, that the agriculture minister could simply present a report.

I say this because I am in a sector in which, for a long time, we have been addicted to a certain way of looking at the problems.

A report on a particular topic, such as agriculture, could be prepared by the respective sector of government, because it is responsible for the implementation of the government policy. This would be supervised, guided, observed by the People's Assembly committee [on agriculture] which already exists; deputies outside the sector could go to the production units--state, cooperative, private or family--and observe them at close hand, so the proposals for deliberation by the People's Assembly could draw on a broader understanding of the inadequacies and shortcomings.

I myself have these doubts. I am a member of the government and I know there are many things which we are not doing, but if a member of the public asked me for a detailed explanation as to why we are not doing them, I probably would not be able to explain, even though I am a member of the government.

Would it be possible--this is a request, as I said--to plan it so we could discuss these matters in depth, even spend 2 or 3 days, but then come out and say, regarding agriculture, or construction, these are the problems, this is how we are going to deal with them and this is who is to blame for the various failings and insensitivity which we have observed.

I am aware that my words are a little suspect because I am both a deputy and a minister and it might appear that I am sensitive because we ministers are taking the rap. This is not it. More than anything, my concern is to see that we do not lose confidence in ourselves, to be fully aware of what is happening, to be able to carry out our decisions. The government is formed by members of the party. I believe that we all identify with the basic ideological options of the party. Now, what is it that prevents us from properly carrying out our policy and why have we been feeling for some years that the guidelines are clear but the machinery is not working or, if it is working, is not working very well?

This is a little of what I would like to voice, as a request, and I am also aware that this request is not new. It has already been made some time ago, but I was using this opportunity because, at a certain point, I must admit, I felt a kind of anxiety because I was not sure that, in the next session of the People's Assembly or in a third session down the road, we would not be saying the same things about the incompetence, the shortcomings, the insensitivity of this government which we represent and which is our goverment.

I felt the need to voice my anxiety but, at the same time, to present my proposal for some sectors, so we could have that awareness and that clarity as to what action to take.

Valeriano Ferrao

The guidelines which the president has just presented are very important, but perhaps, Mr President, they have come too late.

In May of this year, the Council of Ministers made a series of decisions regarding our nation's economy. The only one implemented was the relaxation of price controls.

I don't know, I can't say, because I have no other information about the implementation of these decisions. I think it might be worthwhile for the council members, in the economic sector, to tell us here which of those decisions by our government have been carried out.

In the second place, Mr President, some of those decisions had to do with the negotiations, discussions, which our government is engaged in now, whether with the IMF or the World Bank, discussions which have profound implications for our life and the life of our country, the life of our people, and I do not find any mention of them in the draft bill for the 1986 Plan or the 1986 Budget. Perhaps I am mistaken--I am not an economist, Mr President--but I think it would be very useful if we had more information about these aspects.

Sebastiao Mabote

First, I was going to propose that the text of the comrade president's address be distributed to the ministries, directly to the ministers, the province leaders and the provincial secretaries, because I consider it as a directive which we should always consult.

Second point: the comrade president has already given us guidelines; he has spoken on the the question of houses, the housing issue. Even so, I feel I must voice my sentiments. First of all, as a matter of principle, the government not only nationalized all the buildings, but all the houses.

Now I see a danger that a decision will be made to sell the houses to the people who are renting them.

There is a principle; there is a law; each citizen has the right to build a house in the country and a house in the city. The problem here is to find the means for the citizens to [build] houses, instead of waiting to buy the houses which the government itself nationalized.

The third point is the question of transportation. Internationally, it is absolutely forbidden to carry passengers on trucks or open freight cars.

Throughout the world, these cars have always had a purpose: either to transport goods or cattle or potatoes and other such things.

Here we have a law prohibiting trucks from transporting human beings like cattle, like dogs, like goats. It is forbidden, on principle. In the colonial era, there was the Matola Company, there was Manuel Antunes. We didn't have these open trucks. We had buses. I think we should forget the idea of legalizing this type of transport.

Sergio Vieira

In the first place, I would like to agree with the address by the president of the republic. I consider it a profound speech on the methodology for the management of our economy and the methodology of the People's Assembly, to guarantee the exercise of democracy in our country, and not just in a pro forma manner, in the meetings of the People's Assembly.

I believe this address is much too valuable to be tied into this very hasty debate which we are engaged in now. Comrade Mabote has suggested that the text should be distributed to members of the Council of Ministers, to the provincial secretaries, but I don't think I agree with him. I think it should simply be distributed to all the people, and we should organize this discussion.

I would like to propose that the provincial assemblies discuss this address and I would like to propose that the Council of Ministers expand on it, discuss it, to see how we are actually going to apply this methodology in practice, in our work.

Comrade President, I would not like this to be just one more speech, because perhaps--here I want to agree with Madame deputy Graca Machel--Your Excellency's address did not say much that was new.

Some of us may already have been hearing these things for the last 10 years. And still we continue to repeat them, because they are true, but we don't apply them. Perhaps the issue which should be reconsidered, above all by the people's assemblies that will be elected, by the next People's Assembly, is the government's responsibility to the People's Assembly and to the committees of that assembly.

I am a minister, Mr President, and I have never given an accounting to the People's Assembly; I have never been called up before a committee of the People's Assembly to present an accounting. Perhaps it would be difficult for me; it might be embarrassing for me, but I feel that this is basic and necessary if our work is to be directed effectively by the People's Assembly, which is the supreme body of government.

A little while ago, the president spoke of the need for oversight. If the assembly functioned correctly, if its committees functioned properly, we would have that oversight, because the supreme body of the state would be providing that oversight. It would be calling up ministers and directors alike and demanding an accounting.

I would like to comment on some problems that trouble me. When we discussed and approved the relaxation of price controls, the primary purpose was to help out the producer, not the middleman.

I have been informed that, in the investigation of the Central Market, for example, the average net profit to the vendor was more than 20 contos a day. Comrade President, it takes me almost a month to earn that much, and I don't spend my day arranging things in little piles. Furthermore, no tax is being paid on that profit. I pay taxes on my income.

The enrichment of the middlemen, of a whole parasitic class, which is going on in our country is extremely troubling. It is an extremely serious aspect of our society and it is going to lead, in a very serious and intense way, to a new class struggle.

This enrichment is at the cost of the producer, the consumer, the public. There is a small group which can spend 7,000 contos on a car and offer 10,000 meticals for a house. It can go to the market and buy a kilogram of mangoes--

the newspaper lists the market prices every day--for 200 meticals. It is a very small group which can afford this. A minister of the republic cannot buy a kilogram of mangoes everyday. It is a small group that corners the few or many cigarettes that show up for sale.

They aren't selling a cigarette any more; they are selling a puff on a cigarette. A small group controls the beer production in this country, and beer has disappeared from the market. Part of the problem we have lies at the level of the state apparatus: the civil servant who is paid 5, 6 or 7 contos, the policeman, someone can come up to him with 20 contos and you'll see! He is going to keep his mouth shut.

The trucker is making money hand over fist. A truck is paid for in two or three trips. An honorable capitalist is going to realize his investment in something, but not in less than a year, not in three or four trips; no one anywhere in the world pays off a truck in three or four trips!

I recall that, a while back, the LAM [Mozambique Air Lines] was calculating its air freight rates according to the price per kilogram charged by the truckers. The LAM made a profit at that price.

The issue is not that we don't want to support private enterprise. But it must be remembered that to be in business for yourself is one thing, to risk your capital is one thing, but speculation is something else again.

In our country, it was authorized that the land be distributed and anyone who receives land is the owner of everything he creates on that land, whether it is a house or well, a wall or a pig sty, a garden or an orchard, but he does not own the land. I recall very well that we had many discussions about this.

We gave our blood to liberate this land and the right to land cannot be the object of speculation.

--The right to land to work it, the right to land to build on it, but not to use it for speculation. Perhaps we have been slow to assign land to people who want to work it or to people who want to build on it. And we are not serious enough about controlling the crime committed with regard to land. For instance, Mr President, there is the example of someone who goes today to the Costa do Sol, to the beach, and starts to build houses, without authorization from anyone; in tourist areas, in zones where the people travel to get to the beach, they are building houses. And people know this is prohibited, yet we don't go in there and bulldoze them.

So, tomorrow I can do the same thing, since it is tolerated.

Housing, land to work, land to build on, the legitimate right of an individual to have a house to live in, the right to an education, the right to good health, the right to be buried, the right to be transported: these are fundamental rights which we wanted to win for our society. This is why we had the nationalizations. It was not just because there were foreigners. We had the nationalizations because we had fought and died to win these fundamental rights.

My wife and I did not have to talk about whether we had the money for my mother's operation. Have we forgotten this? These are conquests--we have to protect them. We have to become more efficient. We have to create the conditions to extend these conquests, so we don't have some thousands of children in the city of Maputo who cannot enter school. We fought for the right to an education.

[We fought] so that sick people would not lie on the ground. We won the right to health.

We did not fight so the IMF, the World Bank, could come here and spit on the blood which we spilled. We won these conquests; we protect these conquests; we want to extend these conquests. We do not want to surrender them; we will not give them up. The war which has been waged against us since the proclamation of our independence is meant to force us to give it up, and certain forces today are interested in trying to make us surrender, taking up arms and words against us.

We have to protect ourselves in this situation. Our people, who are the most valuable resource we have in this country, fought for these conquests and it is in the name of these conquests that our people are defending our revolution. Sometimes a soldier has not been paid for months, he has no boots, yet he is out there to fight and die for these conquests. And many times the policeman will not take the bribe and the security agent, my friends, is not always corrupted. It may be difficult to measure the level of security, because our success is measured by what does not happen. It is because our success lies in what does not happen that our assembly is meeting here in peace. No one notices. In other jobs, as well, there have been sacrifices.

More Deputies' Speeches

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 85 p 8

[Text of remarks by Alberto Chipande, Zacarias Kupele and Rui Baltazar to the 14th session of the People's Assembly in Maputo in December]

[Text] Alberto Chipande

Comrade President, your speech opened the way for us to be able to express ourselves. Without that opening, perhaps we deputies and invited guests would not have sensed the importance of this assembly. And it was a good idea to have it passed around to all of us, because the concerns expressed here are the concerns of our people. The problems which afflict our people the most have been touched on here, certainly, but much remains to be said. I also believe that this document should be analyzed at the local level; it should be a document for study, but even so, we are going to find many more concerns.

As Deputy Graca Machel said it so well, we are the members of the Council of Ministers, we exercise the power, but we do not have the people's confidence.

If the people do not have confidence in our government, it is because they do not have confidence in the president himself. What shall we tell the people about the decisions that have been made. We consult the document, we go to the people and we say: "We decided this in the 14th session of the People's Assembly," and the people will say: "But we talked about this in the discussion of the topics of the Fourth Congress. What have you been doing, that you want to talk about all this again?" The people are going to say that we have already talked about this: "They met in Maputo in the Fourth Congress, they made decisions, they came here to decide to do this and that. But what have they done?"

We are here again for discussions; we say that the speeches have been important. And when we go back to the people, what are we going to say? How are we going to answer them?

We have to be honest and clear. All this is the result of our own inaction, ever since the phase of the Fourth Congress for which we worked so hard, so tirelessly, with the people's support. The people helped us to publicize the topics. They assisted us in publicizing the decisions of the Fourth Congress. Despite all this, we have not been able to give an accounting of what we have done to implement the decisions of the Fourth Congress. Each of us went his own way. We did not go forward together, in waves. This has been our problem. We have no center of gravity.

We decided on many good things and the whole world admired us and our people admired us too, but, if we are taking the wheel, we are not steering very well. We are not steering the process well. This has been our failing.

Here, at the level of Maputo, many people are not working; it is all "Let it go." If they go to the office, it is to chat, to pass the time. How can we get anything done if we don't go to the office? The ministries are not functioning; our secretariats are not functioning. The directorates are not functioning, either. Meanwhile, we are waiting for something and we don't know what. We have to talk instead of waiting around. What are we waiting for?

It is not enough for us, the deputies, to confine our role to concurring with the decisions, when we ourselves are not working. Why is nothing being done in our offices?

Provincial directors often go back to their provinces discouraged when they return from Maputo. They say: "I don't want to be sent to Maputo." We are told that nothing is functioning in Maputo, so they urge us to go out into the district, to the locality. In Maputo, no one moves.

I spent a month here and I was not received by the minister or even the secretary of state, much less by the director. What is it we are to do the province? Do they think that, out in the province, we can handle the problems by ourselves?

When the province directors come to Maputo, no one pays any attention to them, so they leave.

Zacaria Kupela

Before the president's speech, after the bills for the 1986 PEC [General State Plan] and Budget were presented, I had many questions. I still have some questions. In the PEC, it is stated that production in the commercial agricultural sector should increase by 26 percent. Since, as I understand it, it is planned to redraft and improve the plan and budget bills by March, I think this would be an appropriate time to find out how much each peasant is expected to produce, so that when we go to the villages we can explain it to them--in effect, to know how much they have to produce.

The second question has to do with speculation, the need to reconcile the problems of production and productivity, wages and prices and the real value of our currency. We can go round and round on this, but it is certain that the cost of living is intolerable now.

Many people seek to build a future, but it is impossible under these conditions. Most of our population is young. They want to build their home, their future. But today there is no price ceiling on furniture, dishes and many other items. The relaxation of price controls was meant to benefit everyone. How can anyone afford to spend 800 contos on a piece of furniture--how can be buy it? The price ceilings should be revised downward.

Another question has to do with price subsidies. In previous years, or least 2 years ago, the subsidy came to 1 million contos. But next year it is budgeted at 0.5 million contos. Considering our loan situation and our weak laws (Law 4/80 has gone 3, 4, 5 years without a revision), it indicates that the price of some products is going to go up. I would like a clarification on this.

The last question is whether the finance minister is competent to talk about revision of the rates for sales taxes. I would like to know if the finance minister has the authority, by himself, to make such an important decision affecting the price of various products.

Rui Baltazar

As finance minister, I have been asked for an explanation, and so I would like to clear up some of the questions that Deputy Zacarias Kupela raised.

First of all, concerning his question about production levels: I would like to say that the State Plan is obviously a very complex document and we did not bring it into the People's assembly. With regard to agricultural production and marketing, the PEC contains a breakdown, product by product and province by province, of the quantities to be marketed in each province for the products listed in the plan.

Those goals were based on proposals from the provinces, so that if Deputy Kupela goes to any province and asks the provincial government how much of this, that or the other product it expects to market, he will be given all the necessary facts and figures, with greater precision than the National Planning Commission itself could offer.

On the other hand, it will be necessary for the provincial organs to set about gathering the necessary information so that, together, the provincial offices and central agencies can establish quotas by family, if this is thought to be possible.

In any case, there is no breakdown of this kind in the draft bill for the 1986 Plan, because this was not provided for in the methodology for the elaboration of the plan.

Deputy Zacarias Kupela also asked about the reason for the reduction of the budget allocation for price subsidies. Normally, we have allocated about 1.9 million contos. This year, the allocation appears in the budget at 0.5 million contos. We made this reduction in the planned allocation because it had been proven in practice that the price subsidies had been situated much below the budgeted figure.

For example, last year the amount spent on price subsidies for some products listed in the 1985 budget came to about 300,000 contos. It looked as if we could set an estimate for price subsidies which would come closer to the actual expenditure for this budget item, so we reduced the allocation from 1 million contos to 0.5 million contos.

'Enough of Waiting'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 85 p 3

[Commentary by Noe Dimande, as published]

[Text] With most of the deputies already enveloped in the emotion and passion of the debates of the 14th session of the People's Assembly, President Samora Machel took the floor. The president was no less emotional, but it was the revelation of a dream which was stirring this passion in him: in the coming years, the assembly will have its own building, which will provide more space and better conditions so the discussions can go on for a week or more, and not just 2 or 3 days, as it is now.

Naive. This is how the reader who is less informed about the events of the latest session of the People's Assembly might view the passions and emotions which the deputies could not conceal. Those who were there, seeing and hearing it, even if only the deputies had the right to the floor during the debates, observed a change or adjustment in additude with regard to the people/deputy/popular government trinomial. It became clear that popular government means more than just having the leader talk to the people about the problems; it is, above all, the critical attitude of the leader, both as a public official and as a citizen. Yes, indeed, long live popular government!

If some people may see the office holder(s) as perhaps removed from the problems of the people and have thus come to expect expediency and conformism as inevitable, the wall of insensitivity was certainly shaken by the debates of the 14 session. This spirit was only shaken, however, not destroyed. I don't know if this is cause for rejoicing among those who were comfortable with it. But the people know.

There is good reason to think about taking this debate to all the obscure corners of our country, this debate which only began in the assembly session. To do this will be to preach a stronger sermon in democracy, a lesson which, after 10 years of the exercise of popular power, was crystallized in the last session of our assembly.

Is this a new offensive? No, because it is ongoing, nor has it been taken up by all the people.

The people must be given the privilege of being the ones to take the x-ray to detect the virus which is causing the tumor in the fabric of our society. The elections will be the beginning-- out there, in the people's territory, the proper place to demand an accounting and to assign responsibility for the way the decisions made in 1983 have been carried out: to "defend the country, to overcome underdevelopment and to build socialism." Here we must appeal to a branch of the established power: the judicial power. Let the courts truly function.

It was said at the closing of this last session of the People's Assembly that we must wage a war for the progress of the people. Some may have been content with this metaphor, because they have already become used to this way of talking -- as a product of the strategic military vision that comes out of the meeting rooms of the military chiefs of staff. And they come into the assembly saying that "the machinery is not functioning." With this self-criticism, there is no longer any call for criticism. Nonsense!

The problem is that this is not just a matter of an offensive against the armed bandits. It is also basic and vital that this offensive is reflected throughout the society, because popular power in our country is unitarian. It is not fragmented into the power of the general staffs, the technocrats and the amorphous popular mass. It is all the people.

It is time to stop trying the patience of the people, because this weakens the popular power; it opens a breach in the ranks.

There are the everlasting "difficulties" with the transportation shortage, the shortage of cadres and the war, but no official has ever "missed the party" for want of transportation. The prevailing rule that those who represent the people are the first to sacrifice and the last to benefit is now applied in reverse. This business of wailing about the shortage of cadres, when young people who return trained from abroad are not placed, is a violation of the right of youth to dream of becoming responsible adults, because, when all is said and done, the people--the country--do not know who is in charge here. If the state sends these young people for training abroad and then does not find a place for them when they return, this is toying with men. The worst thing is that you can't have a government without people. And if these individuals come home with "warped minds," then they remain "locked in" to our "heritage" of underdevelopment, and this does not serve the country well.

It is also necessary to break up this queue of false expectations that are deliberately created among the people. This is fertile field for the speculators [read demagogues] who are circulating, seeking to take over the power.

The people with the false hopes do not take them lightly. On the contrary, they are gathering strength and they are not prepared to give up their idealism, which is being transformed into wealth, snatched from the pockets of the people who have been made impatient by the systematic deprivation.

All this gives rise to the certainty that the people have had enough of waiting.

'Future Before Our Eyes'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 85 p 3

[Commentary by Abdul Carino]

[Text] New and promising prospects are opening now for the future of the Mozambican society. The 14th session of the People's Assembly, in the understanding of the deputies and the invited guests, in particular, constituted a moment of profound and spontaneous reflection on what are, or at least should be, the responsibilities of each individual in solving the most troubling problems of our country, of our people.

The clear and objective way in which the problems were presented, at least in Friday's plenary session, once again made it clear that many of the problems facing our country in this process of national reconstruction, particularly in the economic area, are the result of insensitivity, irresponsibility and, often, incompetence in the implementation of the programs which we ourselves have proposed to carry out.

The Central State Plan and the General State Budget for next year will demand the same or even greater sacrifices from all of us, as a result of the complex situation imposed on us by the war and by the devastating effects of the natural disasters. Thus, it is understood that 1986 will call for greater discipline, a stronger spirit of initiative and awareness of the problems that affect us most. We absolutely cannot ignore the serious economic situation in our country, which is still considered one of the African countries most affected by the famine.

The analysis conducted in the 14th session was not only to identify our problems and difficulties, since we had already done this in the course of these last years. The meeting was also meant to call attention to the need to really resolve some of the greatest problems of the Mozambican people. Agriculture is our primary means of subsistence; it is really necessary to lend more assistance to the peasants who produce the foodstuffs that we need so much.

The deputies' speeches, then, opened a discussion which is intended to be ongoing. The people must be informed about the problems and about the goals which we intend to achieve, because this is the only way we can effectively build a free, independent and democratic nation.

We must redouble our efforts to carry out this difficult but necessary mission, which is the struggle against armed banditry, against hunger and underdevelopment, because--and let us not forget this--the geopolitical position of Mozambique is of enormous importance in southern Africa.

'Kill the Crocodile Before It Hatches'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 85 p 3

[Commentary by Jorge Costa]

[Text] What we have all been feeling, what has been grieving us, what has stuck in our craws, has now been expressed openly in the People's Assembly, the highest body of government: a new class is developing, at the cost of unbridled exploitation; it is becoming established, it is infiltrating us.

This parasitic group is now feeling so secure that it is acting almost in the open, disregarding the efforts of each one of us, feeding and fattening its accounts with the wages of the peasants and workers.

We refer very specifically to the middlemen who are proliferating, obtaining and selling everything at prices which-almost always--defy imagination. Very few people today can buy a kilogram of tomatoes with a day's wages. Almost no one can afford fish or meat at these prices. Basically, the prices are keeping up with the black market value of the dollar, in total disregard of our national currency: the metical.

It is general knowledge that huge amounts of money circulate daily, in this movement to buy cheap and sell dear. The money passes from hand to hand, but rarely passes through the bank, " so as not to have problems with Treasury."

The producer, who labors for months, who bears all the expenses, charges and risks, welcomed the relaxation of price controls with pleasure and satisfaction. It enabled him to improve his layout, to improve working conditions and to produce more and better. He is now getting 50 meticals for what he was previously authorized to sell for only 10 meticals. But is he pleased to see another individual realize--at his expense and that of the consumer--200, 300 percent or more on it in a few hours?

The price of a piece of furniture (generally poorly made), of a kitchen utensil, of a car, is awesome; it is as far out of the reach of most of us as the most distant star. We are "flabbergasted" at the cost of transportation, for freight or merchandise, and what was carried on in secret only a short time ago is now done in the open, because so many of us are willing to go along wih it.

We could cite many more examples, but they would be lost in the endless list which every reader already has.

The basic thing, the important thing is that [text illegible], we must strictly enforce the laws we have and which were enacted precisely to prevent this dreadful black marketeering and speculation.

If we do not confront these vultures now, and confront them boldly, we will be faced with an even more violent and terrible battle later, because we will have allowed them to grow and develop. We need only observe the reaction of

many of our young people to realize that the venal ideology of this class enemy is already spreading to them. The future of this country--like it or not (but we like it)--are the young people of today, to whom we have an obligation to train in love and respect for the next generation.

Let us roll up our sleeves, as President Samora said, and work even harder to produce everything we need, but also to clean out this exploitive scum. As the saying goes: "Kill the crocodile before it hatches."

6362
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COMMENTARY ON ELUSIVE NATURE OF RENAMO

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 85 p 26

[Text] After a certain amount of silence, the Mozambican resistance is showing signs of itself again. Recently, during the night, an armed group attacked a squadron on the outskirts of Maputo, killing and destroying, and later attacking an adjoining cooperative, stealing what it found, and finally taking with it, by force, half a dozen civilians, to carry the loot.

According to the disclosures, there were nearly 70 individuals who, upon arriving at the site selected for the attack, were subdivided into two groups, each with its own specific mission; without injury, without being caught, and without opposition from anyone.

Naturally, the news has had an impact, from an international standpoint, and it has undoubtedly upset the population of Maputo. Although it cannot be claimed that the war has reached the capital, it may be rightfully asserted that terrorism is knocking at its door.

The claim may be made that terrorist acts are currently taking place in nearly all the capitals of the world, from Europe to Asia, including the Americas. That is true; but it is not exactly the terrorism committed by a compact group of 70 individuals, which emerges, coordinates its strategy on the site, acts, and then withdraws peacefully.

It is also true that, in a struggle of the type that has been going on in Mozambique for several years, it is always difficult to define the exact dividing line separating RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance], "tout court," and the bandit groups who (a little in the image and likeness of Virgolino Ferreira Lampiao's "outlaws," who, independently and at their own risk, subjected the Brazilian hinterland to fire and sword) are operating under the cover of its shadow.

There is famine in Mozambique; there is lack of provisions; there is a lack of many things. And there is, because of all this and/or originating from all this, an armed movement challenging the government and the party which runs it. However, because of all this, and taking advantage of the confusion resulting from all this, there are also groups of bandits who are attacking and

operating, committing acts of mere looting, who kill and rob, just as all the criminal gangs in any nation of the world do. To what extent their action has ended up being confused (admittedly, with an advantage for both) with the struggle which RENAMO, in fact, is carrying out, is the question that naturally evades the public at large, beginning with the country's population itself.

Be that as it may, one thing is certain: The Mozambican authorities are no longer concealing the need that they feel to rapidly restructure the Army, so that it may effectively confront both of those two evils which, after all, are interconnected: the armed struggle and the bandits' activity.

The success accrued at the beginning of the last quarter of the year now ending, reflected in the series of neutralizations of resistance movement bases, which became news all over the world, took place as a result of the direct intervention of Zimbabwean troops.

However, the fact is that it cannot be the armed forces of the neighboring countries, its allies, who wage the war in Mozambique indefinitely. The Mozambican military leaders are aware of this, as attested by the campaign to raise the consciousness of the youth and the call for the creation of cadres, which took place throughout all of this year of 1985. To what extent they will succeed in overcoming the challenge that has been hurled at them, only time will tell.

2909
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MOZAMBIQUE

MANDRUZE VALLEY RICE PRODUCTION ENCOUNTERS DIFFICULTIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Nov 85 pp 8-9

[Text] Every year, between one campaign and another, at least 80 kilograms of rice remain on each hectare in the fields of the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise in the Donde district of Sofala Province, for lack of automatic combines for the mechanical harvesting of this grain.

Teotonio Fevereiro dos Muchangos, provincial director of agriculture in Sofala, who disclosed this fact during the rice festival held at the aforementioned agricultural production unit, said: "This problem will never be surmounted until the problem of the lack of machinery has been resolved."

Despite this situation, for the first time in the history of agriculture in the country, during the last agricultural campaign it was possible to extract from some fields of the aforementioned enterprise's farms a production exceeding 5 tons of rice per hectare, thanks to the technical assistance from the Indians who have been working in Mandruze assiduously for a year.

As Teotonio dos Muchangos argued, the lack of automatic combines is the reason that rice production indexes exceeding 5 tons per hectare are seldom achieved in our agriculture, because the manual harvesting (with scythes) has caused tremendous problems for the work force.

The provincial director of agriculture in Sofala remarked: "We have evidence that a large amount of rice remains in the fields, because, before the new seed is sown on the ground, it germinates, and in amounts relatively larger than does that planted in the direct seedbeds, which totals 80 kilograms per hectare."

Some technicians in Mandruze told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that, if the situation of the rice remaining in the fields prevails, the seedbeds may possibly be discontinued. However, they claimed that this practice would gradually affect the agrotechnical qualities of the product.

Tons Lost in Every Campaign

The Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise, which produces based on an unirrigated system, has a planned area of 600 hectares, 142 of which were used during the last production season (also for lack of machinery and farm implements); which means that at least 10 tons of rice remained on the farms.

This damage, which alerts us to the cost of the lack of machinery, has become increasingly extensive, if we consider the fact that, because of the lack of these automatic combines, many other volumes of rice are lost during the hulling, which is also done manually.

With 154 workers, including administrative personnel and those at the rice processing plant in Beira, the aforementioned enterprise finds itself in trouble not only in the harvesting of its production, but also, and primarily, in the fulfillment of the agricultural timetables, because, as a result of the lack of equipment, seldom or almost never does it succeed in carrying out all the cultivating preparation on time.

The three tractors and two "D6D" machines that it has, which are not always operational, and seem to have a tendency to break down during the plowing period, because of the lack of replacement parts, do not guarantee the tilling and seeding of the 600 hectares which, as we have already reported, constitute the total area of the aforementioned agricultural enterprise.

Great Strategic Potential

The Mandruze valley, which extends from the Ceramica area in the vicinity of Beira almost to the Pungue River, is an area with great strategic agricultural potential, particularly for production of rice, and the soil is quite moist, especially during the entire rainy season.

From the area adjoining the cement factory to Mezimbite alone, there are nearly 3,000 hectares, an area which, if properly used, would provide food for the Dondo district, with 72,000 inhabitants, according to the local administrator, Cristivao Cassamo.

However, preliminary estimates made during the visit of one of the Korean delegations to the area, in connection with the study of the areas for cooperation between Mozambique and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which also includes agriculture, indicate that the Mandruze valley contains nearly 7,000 hectares.

With many water resources (small lakes) capable of ensuring the implementation of the irrigation system, the aforementioned area has merely a fertility which exhausts efforts; and, as we have already noted, the lack of machinery is the main obstacle to making suitable use of the valley.

Hot Pepper Crop a Priority

Efforts to produce hot peppers in quantity for export are being expended throughout the entire district of Dondo (Sofala), including those at the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise, as our reporter learned on the premises.

At a recent rice festival, the administrator of the aforementioned district, Cristovao Cassamo, declared that all the sectors linked to agricultural production, from the state to the family, would be apprised of the importance of hot peppers on the foreign market.

As the first secretary of the party's district committee in Dondo explained, the growing of that culinary condiment should be one of the priorities in this section of Sofala Province, so as to attract foreign exchange necessary for importing machinery.

In addition to hot peppers, the Dondo district, northwest of the city of Beira, has enormous agricultural potential, which would also foster the production of other major condiments for export.

Harvesting Three Times a Year

The Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise in Dondo, Sofala Province, will start producing three times a year, on the same farms, in the context of new experience passed on by the Indians working in the district.

With the implementation of the new production system, rice will now be harvested twice during the hot season; while, during the cold (or dry)season, wheat will be produced, so as to ensure the profitability of the aforementioned enterprise.

Yogendra Kuma Singh, one of the Indians aiding rice production in the Mandruze valley, recently told our reporter that the area has conditions for yielding three harvests per year.

At present, for example, there is rice in Mandruze which is waiting to be harvested in December. As they explained on the site, this production is experimental in nature, and the area, consisting of 8 hectares, will be expanded in 1986.

Indirect Seeding Is More Productive

During our visit to Mandruze last September, we found rice in a nursery on an area of a quarter of a hectare which, according to local reports, will suffice for transplantation on 8 square hectometers.

In response to a question from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE regarding the advantages of the indirect seeding, which is being done through rice transplantation, Yogendra Kumar Singh pointed out that "this system is more economical." He added that, "Whereas with the direct seeding, 80 kilograms are used, only 25 are required for this."

However, as we observed, the indirect seeding entails a larger work force; a fact which, at the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise, cannot find an immediate response, owing to its small number of workers.

As we have remarked, also thanks to indirect seeding, during the last campaign it was possible [words missing from text] tons per hectare, which proves that this process is more productive.

Wheat Test Gives Good Results

The first test for wheat production made this year at the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise in Dondo proved that it is possible to produce this grain in this district of Sofala Province.

According to the Indians working at the aforementioned enterprise, the results are good and, from now on, wheat will be produced in Mandruze, not only for its multiplication, but also for consumption.

The aforementioned cooperants told us: "The wheat production will occur between May and July, because this crop is suitable for the dry season; whereas rice will be grown during the wet season."

The test for the wheat production was carried out concurrently with that on coriander, the latter also being considered strategic, not only for domestic consumption but for export as well.

Despite the difficulties of various kinds, including the lack of machinery, with which the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise is struggling, the wheat production in the area may take shape during the coming years.

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MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNAL VILLAGES CREATED TO PROVIDE GORONGOSA FARM PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 85 pp 8-9

[Text] If the indicators set forth in the agricultural plan for the current campaign do not undergo any major changes, Gorongosa could produce, next year, large volumes of grain, primarily sorghum and corn, sufficient to make its inhabitants self-sufficient. In the communal villages of Mucodza, Tsiquiri, Nhamadzi, and Pungoe alone, which are still being formed, the total cultivation area is 1,200 hectares; whereas in the headquarters locality, it is expected to grow associated crops of corn and sorghum over an area of 5,307 planned hectares.

In addition to the grain production, also contributing to the improvement of the population's diet will be the green vegetables and tubers, covering a total area exceeding 600 hectares, 14 of which are to be used to increase the piri-piri, a product in great demand on the international market, thus constituting a source for the procurement of foreign exchange.

Meanwhile, if the studies on the use of the water resources, aimed at maximizing the agricultural output, are made, and completed in a short period of time, Gorongosa, a land whose fertility prompted its proclamation as the granary of Sofala Province, will become one of the leading and potential producers of grain, beans, and potatoes in the country. The district has 12 rivers, all with sources in the Gorongosa mountains, flowing into the Pungoe River; as well as 18 streams, which dry up during certain seasons of the year.

During the period of colonial occupation, the region's immense, inexhaustible agricultural wealth was the unquestionable factor prompting the construction and installation of a mill, with the capacity to produce 12 tons of flour per day. Nevertheless, the colonists never dared to engage in a developed agriculture, confining themselves merely to the easy work of controlling and encouraging agricultural activity, by supporting some family farmers.

At the end of the harvests, the colonists marketed them in an unplanned manner, not based on the peasant's annual consumption requirements. Large amounts of grain were exchanged for a wretched price, which was meager compensation for the great effort expended by the poor peasant, in his constant struggle for

survival. A family would arrive to sell over 100 bags of corn or sorghum, but the monetary prices that it received seldom met the family's needs.

And the Communal Villages

In conjunction with the prospects for agricultural development, at the present time the question of forming communal villages has arisen.

If, since distant times, the advent of complex social groups depended essentially on the economic conditions, it will obviously be thought that new rural communities will arise from the practice of agriculture in the former accommodation centers for those recovered.

Some old people, contacted by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Gorongosa, recalling what is recorded in their memory, claimed that, in the history of this region, beliefs, religious practices, linguistic affinity and affinity of customs, as well as the defense requirements have always brought about the establishment of social groups, which survived, because there were material opportunities for living.

Contrarily, in other regions of the country in which those conditions have been (and still are) insufficient, the groups which were formed inevitably ended up disintegrating. The same thing occurred with the grouping of individuals through coercive action, as in the case of the settlements in which, with the passage of time, there remains,from the illusory dream, only wreckage of straw huts, attesting to the fact that it is not without bitter disappointment that one ignores or scorns basic principles of human life.

The population of Gorongosa, aware of the advantages of collective living, accepts the communal villages movement with determination and enthusiasm.

Chico Siponhola, an old man with white hair, who has lived for a century, told us: "We don't need much mobilization."

As if justifying that opinion, the 65,927 inhabitants of the district, according to the 1980 statistics, had lived organized into 14 communal villages and six neighborhoods until 1980, when the armed bandits infested the area and soon multiplied their crimes against a peaceful, defenseless population.

By dint of desire, agricultural pre-cooperatives were created in those rural communities, and every villager over school age had an individual farm of at least 1 hectare, to engage in family farming.

Maintaining the Tradition

"We suffered greatly in the bandits' area. We couldn't grow much because, if we produced a large amount of food, it was all for them. Living together with other families could not even be dreamed of! They didn't want living in villages, and this was a very great punishment for us. No one will help a

family living alone when there is sickness or when death occurs," added Chico Siponhola, for whom the 3 years in captivity were sufficient to teach him the criminal spirit and features of the armed bandits.

At present, thanks to the action of the FAM, in cooperation with the Zimbabwean forces, which have cleaned up the area and restored tranquillity, hundreds of citizens are showing up at our agencies every day. Leaving their belongings in the old straw huts, or destroying them by fire, in an attempt to cut off the base of support of the enemy, these people only want peace and quiet, and, consequently, a normal life in their own group of individuals.

In fact, the spirit of the population, and its steadfast desire for collective living, are deepseated and indisputable. And the reason for the phenomenon is readily disclosed. Here, sorghum and corn, the main food bases, have been grown on the same sites for centuries. The land is transferred from father to son, and its ownership, in addition to entitling one to wealth, has been a factor for social stability.

Furthermore, the notoriously regular rainfall, carrying the humus from the forests, makes the land fertile every year. Therefore, there is no need for changes, or painful moves in search of new plots of virgin soil. It is this cultural-historical tradition that the peasants, now saved from the bestiality of the bloodthirsty bandits, are seeking to preserve and develop.

Moreover, an examination of the population's living conditions shows and explains, without room for doubt, that the Gorongosa resident (like any person, regardless of his race and color) is preeminently sociable, and does not group only when adverse circumstances do not allow it.

Considering the fact that the region's water resources are an inexhaustible source of water for irrigation, making the land fertile and breaking it up, it is understandable that, in the near future, the population of Gorongosa will find its life transformed and gradually improved. And, added to the critical feature of collective living are the major advantages of an administrative, health and social nature.

Avoiding Mistakes

Now, in the on-going effort to form embryionic communal villages, one notes that the party and state agencies, inspired by the experience on other occasions, are taking every precaution to prevent an erroneous decision on the lives of thousands of citizens seeking stability. The demarcation of the areas set aside for housing and, in particular, the limitation of the space per family, have been subjected to heated discussions at the meetings between leaders and cadres, and between the latter and the population itself.

An example of this constant concern for the organization of the masses' lives is the recent decision that the physical planning personnel, when they demarcate the lots for housing, should space them so that each family may be able to plant legumes and fruit trees on its quintal.

Very close spaces result in a rather unhealthy intermingling, contrary to the traditional customs of the population. Hence, it would be inconceivable to

prompt people to build regimented housing on sites where there is no lack of land, with obvious harm to the common hygiene and to the detriment of the preservation of private life.

In fact, the lage conglomerates and the human crowding in huge cities are explained only by the complexity of social life and the requirements of public services, in the water, light and drainage distribution. However, they are incomprehensible and have no acceptable explanation in rural communities, wherein the ideal is the building of housing that is well arranged, spaced far apart, and with many quintales.

Moreover, the preliminary study and research on the soils, an activity covered by the physical planning and geography and census sectors, jointly fulfills the desire to prevent a repetition of the mistakes made at other times, when the population was mobilized to leave its scattered straw huts for a site in which a communal village had been planned.

Hence, it is from this standpoint that, on the outskirts of what had been used for "accommodation centers," at least one river should be located, to provide fertile soil for agriculture.

Flow of Recovered Persons Is Increasingly Greater

There continues to be a large flow of citizens into the district headquarters of Gorongosa, coming from areas previously infested by the armed bandits' activity. Every day, at all hours, dozens of people are received at the 3 February transit center, where clothing and food are immediately distributed to them.

Latest reports from official sources revealed that over 10,000 people, including children, adolescents, and the aged, are already concentrated in the four communal villages which are in the embryionic phase.

According to date provided by the population census recently taken in the villages of Mucodza, Tsiquiri,Nhamadzi, and Pungoe, there is a greater predominance of women, children, and old people. The men in the age group between 18 and 40 years occur in a relatively small number.

However, that phenomenon has a certain explanation, because polygamy has assumed considerable proportions here, as an age-old tradition entrenched in the area. A man may marry as many women as he wishes. For example, the chief Canda, who administered the locality now named Nhamadzi, was married to 40 women, and had produced over 70 children.

Between Reluctance and Desire

However, the increase in the daily movement of those who have voluntarily shown up at the FRELIMO Party agencies is a mark indicating that the population rejects the armed bandits, and is shocked by their constant crimes and murders.

If many are still in hiding, and not showing up here, it is because they are afraid. "They think that they will be killed, as the bandits deceived us by claiming," we were told by the young man Bento Caero, aged 21, a native of Cudzo.

Bento Caero is one of the many citizens liberated from the BA's captivity, who is currently starting a new life. He showed up at the FRELIMO Party agencies a little over 2 weeks ago, but he now displays a physical condition that is considerably different from what it was when he was received.

On the very day of his arrival, Bento Caero and his family received, free of charge, various clothing, blankets, soap, and food products. After nearly a week, Caero seemed different, dispelling his fear and reluctance; his skin was slightly changed by the effect of the soap, which removed from his body the dirt of years without having a complete bath. His face showed an unparalled happiness, and he actually felt like a human being.

One day, however, Caero talked confidentially with the older man, Augusto Fureque, aged 42, also a native of Cudzo. During the conversation, Caero, using a thousand arguments, tried to persuade the older man regarding the possibility of attempting to infiltrate the area from which they had come, so as to bring more people who are still mistrustful but who have an immense desire to escape from the BA's. It was not easy.

Old Fureque spent some time mulling it over. Still fresh in his memory was the mistreatment received from the bandits who, driven out of the "Casa Banana," are now scattered throughout the jungle. In the old man's view, it was not fitting to return to the lair of the wounded buffalo, which might possibly vent all its fury on them.

But Caero insisted so much that he succeeded in convincing him. Already decided, they approached the FRELIMO agencies and explained the intention, which was immediately approved. This having been accomplished, it only remained to be implemented.

Bravely, the two men hiked on foot along winding roads known only to them. They arrived at Cudzo without having been seen by the BA's collaborators. There was no time to lose. During the night, they went from one straw hut to the next, informing their relatives and friends of the conditions that FRELIMO offered when it received the recovered people.

The next day, at the exact time and place agreed upon, 67 people were there, ready to leave, voluntarily, for the settlement of Gorongosa. Having started the hike at dawn, they arrived at the settlement at nearly 1500 hours, carrying children under 4 years of age on their backs. Some were carrying small amounts of sorghum flour and a little "nagarati" (an invertebrate animal, with a long, cylindrical, flat, soft body, and without obvious appendages for moving, which usually lives attached to the branches of trees). They use it for curry.

When the news of the arrival of this group of 67 recovered persons reached the residents of the settlement, they all went to the main road, to see, talk, and listen to the stories of the tragedy to which they had been subjected by the terrorists. And there were some who could not resist the temptation to cry, shedding tears, especially when they discovered a relative whom they had considered to be dead, because of consecutive years of absence and lack of communication.

However, the truth about this event is that the population's hatred for the BA's is increasingly greater, and the only one not liberated from their clutches is the person who, unfortunately, has not yet found an opportunity for it.

Based on the reports reaching us, hundreds of families, fearful and undecided, are living hidden in holes, afraid of being killed by FRELIMO; because the BA's have deceived them about this. Yet, when they receive word of their former neighbors, describing FRELIMO's proper action, those undecided people gain courage and escape.

2909
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SOFALA LEADER VISITS NHAMATANDA, STRESSES PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Nov, 2 Dec 85

[Part I: 29 Nov 85 pp 8-9]

[Text] "The battle against the armed bandits cannot be dissociated from the development of production, and both things must be accomplished at the same time," declared Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, at the meeting held with party and state cadres in Nhamatanda, during his recent visit to that district of Sofala Province. In this connection he stressed that, "It is necessary to learn how to accept the enterprises' involvement in the war effort. All workers must take military training."

Also in this regard, that official remarked that it is extremely important to realize that the main thing is the inclusion of all citizens in compulsory military service; since this is a right and a sacred obligation of Mozambicans. He noted: "We must all realize that, when someone is called for SMO, it is his duty to go for it. The enterprises must accept this principle."

According to Marcelino dos Santos, to be sure, "there are instances which deserve a deferment. We shall consider them, but this should not be the rule. Every request for a deferment must mention the pertinent period (week, month, year, and so on). A deferment may not be requested merely for the sake of requesting; there must be an explanation."

Since the war and production are two interdependent tasks, it is essential that the individuals (in this case, the workers) who are of military age and have not been called for SMO, and those who have already exceeded that age, also take politico-military training, and participate in the operations against the armed bandits.

Who Takes On Logistics?

Many production units, not only in Nhamatanda, but in the country as a whole, are confronting logistical problems for the militia commands, because this item is not budgeted in the annual plans. There are instances wherein the workers are not participating totally in production, because of their involvement in combat missions. Therefore, they are not producing for their wages, not to mention the expenses for clothing boots, slippers, and even food.

Commenting on this problem, the leader of Sofala Province claimed that, in fact, the situation has not yet been regulated, but that an effort is being made in this regard. However, he cautioned that the enterprises must take on the logistics for the militia members, because the latter are their workers.

They must, insofar as possible, provide food, boots, blankets, slippers and clothing. As he put it, this means that, when an enterprise devises its budget plan, it must include these expenses and provide the means to cover them. He said: "The essential thing is that the enterprises organize for the battle against the armed bandits, because only in this way will they be able to produce."

That member of the FRELIMO Party's Politburo added, at that brief meeting, that, "This is already in effect in some enterprises. Many are really showing how a war economy is achieved. The agricultural enterprises are benefited in this respect; at least they have food with which to feed their militia members.

"This is the important work that we must do in all enterprises, large and small, state and private. It is the course of action that many enterprises, from Rovuma to Maputo, have shown, one which has been successful in the battle against the armed bandits. Therefore, production must be developed more this year; we must put an end to famine, and produce many surpluses," he stressed.

Some Initiatives

Solomon Macheque, director of the Metuchira Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise, commented, with regard to Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos' speech, that "We are actually organizing ourselves to fulfill the directive on the war economy."

He continued: "The matter of the militia members' supplies has been an issue discussed by us many times. There are ideas which we have been mulling over; but we have not found a solution. Now, however, with the instructions conveyed here, we think that we shall make rapid progress."

Meanwhile, that official announced that, during this agricultural campaign, an area of 150 hectares is being prepared to produce food for the militia battalions from their production unit; 50 of which will be devoted to growing cotton. The latter will later be sold, and the money will cover the costs of machinery and fuel.

Solomon Macheque described this strategy as a continuation of the tradition of the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique, because "What we want is to put our enterprises in the service of the battle against the armed bandits."

Economic Impact Warrants Visits

During the final days of January of this year, the leader of Sofala Province, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, was on duty in the district of Nhamatanda. Quite recently, he paid another working visit. During both trips, the war against

the armed bandits and the raising of agricultural-livestock production indexes were the crucial issues. The reader might rightfully ask: "Why so much attention to this region?

Well, we do not consider it difficult to understand this concern, if we take the following points into account: Nhamatanda, located nearly 90 kilometers from the city of Beira, is bounded by the districts of Gorongosa (on the north), Buzi (on the south), and Dondo and Muanza (on the east). On the west, it is bounded by National Highway No 1 and Manica Province.

It consists of three localities (Tica, Nhampoca and the district headquarters). It has nearly 79,195 inhabitants, according to the data from the 1980 population census, and it covers an area of 40,094 square kilometers.

Produced in Nhamatanda are corn, cotton, rice, sorghum, cassava, squash, sweet potatoes and varieties of green vegetables; and beef cattle, goats and hogs are raised.

At the present time, that district is considered the granary of Sofala in terms of grain production, because of the vast potential that it has, and also the fact that it is relatively less affected by the criminal activity of the armed bandits. Some of the province's large agricultural-livestock enterprises are located in it, carrying out their economic activities in Metuchira, Muda, Lamego and Mutemarega.

Information procured by our reporter from the administrator of Nhamatanda, Daniel Jacob Salite, indicates that, during the last harvest, the state, cooperative, private and family sectors attained a record production; because they managed to produce a total of 506,894 kilograms of sorghum, 7,184 of sunflowers, and 3,425 of squash.

In addition to the agricultural production, the population and workers in that district also bear responsibility for protecting the electric power transport line supplying the city of Beira from Manica; and ensuring the normal circulation of trains and vehicles along the railway and the road connecting Beira, Dondo, and Machipanda-Zimbabwe; as well as the operation of the tropospheric center on Mount Siluvo, the quarry industry existing there and the local railroad.

Raising Degree of Achievement

During the next school term, the administration of the Nhamatanda Secondary School, which began operating this year, will have to improve the present degree of the students' academic achievement. This instruction was issued by the leader of Sofala Province, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, at the brief meeting which he held with the 171 fifth grade students and six teachers assigned there.

The measure was devised after the announcement of the results accrued during the first and second semesters of the current academic year; which were,

respectively, 46 and 54 percent positive achievement, although the correction of the final exercises is being carried out.

In this connection, Marcelino dos Santos said that, "Students with less than 14 points should not attend this school," and that those who receive negative points amounting to eight "will sit on the floor." Moreover, he called for mobilization of the activity of the Organization of Perpetuators of the Mozambican Revolution, to plan the collective studies and school vacations.

The Nhamatanda Secondary School has been in operation since the beginning of the current academic year. In the past, the students, after completing fourth grade, attended the establishments existing in Dondo and Beira. Meanwhile, in 1986, the sixth grade will be introduced.

Cooperating in the construction of that educational center were the enterprises located there and the population, who provided materials and labor.

[Part II: 2 Dec 85 pp 8-9]

[Text] The Metuchira Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise, which engages in its economic activities on the terrain of Nhamatanda district, in Sofala, is a living testimony of how production and the battle against the armed bandits can be combined, in a spirit of materializing the directive on the war economy. This fact was recently observed "on the spot," and greatly praised by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, who described it as a great example for the province in which it is located, and for the country in general.

In fact, unlike what occurs in many enterprises, the workers of that production unit have never stood by idly, blaming the bandits' activity, thanks to their victorious involvement in the fatherland's defense. All of them, without exception, are participating in a rotating fashion in the operations against the bandits; and, concurrently, they are producing large volumes of cotton, corn, sunflowers and green vegetables, over an estimated area of 4,500 hectares.

As a result of this effort, 100 of the most active workers and members of seven militia companies received socialist emulation awards personally, from the leader of Sofala Province. The latter consist of bicycles, "Xirico" radios, pants, shirts, capulana [a type of fabric], shorts and rain capes. The awards ceremony took place at a public meeting.

With emotion, Marcelino dos Santos remarked, in connection with the exemplary activity of the Metuchira Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise, that, "We observe that we are really having greater success in our efforts; you have found a way to laud the effort in the battle against the armed bandits. This is a fine example of the development of political consciousness."

Commenting on the distribution of awards to the most dedicated ones, that leader congratulated the administration of the enterprise and the secretariats of the Organization of Mozambican Workers and the party cell for having succeeded in selecting the items which the emulators needed. He added:

"You managed to find the things that the people really require; the kinds which, when we given them, make people happy. This is also a manifestation of this enterprise's development."

Involvement of the Enterprises

Also with regard to the implementation of the principle of the war economy, a point which dominated his remarks, Marcelino dos Santos stressed that, "It is necessary to combat the armed bandits but, at the same time, to develop production. We want it to be this way in all enterprises: both things progressing at the same time. What is required is organization: training all workers and organizing them into the respective positions."

However, he said that the Metuchira producers should be proud, because they are "a great example to all of our country's workers. It is for this reason that we congratulate you, and we shall continue to congratulate you; because you have succeeded in assuming the major role that is incumbent on you during this time in our history."

Meanwhile, Marcelino dos Santos called attention to the continuation of this difficult work, claiming, "We cannot tolerate any more destruction of the electric power line posts. All the district's forces must be gathered to protect the line. It is your task; you must see to it. We shall ensure the protection of the power line posts, and you have already given proof of what you are capable of; all that is needed is to progress."

Other Action

That member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee declared, moreover, that, along with the work that is being done on production and the war, other activities must be carried out, aimed at creating better living conditions for the workers.

For example, he cited the construction of a social gathering center which will be able to include the projection of films and the holding of cultural performances, as well as some sports activities. He also mentioned the construction of a swimming pool and the channeling of water from the Pungue River.

He observed: "Good things must be organized, so long as they are constructed with local materials. A tea room, snack bar and hairdresser must be arranged for the ladies, and girls to do their hair. All these things are possible, with an increase in production."

He went on to say: "You have already given proof of what you are capable of, even those who are on the front line. There are many very valuable people here. This is why we are advancing and growing."

An Intelligent Peasant

The FRELIMO Party's Central Committee has just donated a portrait containing the picture of Maj Solomone Macheque, director of the Metuchira Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise, at the activities of the Fourth Congress. The presentation was made by Marcelino dos Santos, leader of Sofala, in the presence of hundreds of people, including workers and the population.

It should be recalled that Solomone Macheque was the first Mozambican citizen to receive the honorary title of "hero of labor" in the People's Republic of Mozambique, for his involvement and dynamism in combating famine and the armed bandits.

He is a determined, convinced individual. He has been revealing his abilities, despite his advanced age and educational limitations (he is not literate) since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation, taking part in the war prompted by Ian Smith, until the present time of battle against the armed bandits.

He is just an experienced, intelligent peasant; factors which currently put him ahead of economists, agronomists and others who have attended universities.

Criminals Acquire New Values

A few days ago, the leader of Sofala Province, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, expressed his enormous gratification at the progress attained by the Metuchira Reeducation Center, in the process of recovering the wholesome qualities of the citizens who are there for having offended society, by committing a series of crimes. The CRM's main activity consists of making the inmates acquire new values, through politico-ideological work and agricultural production, in addition to raising small-sized animals.

As was noted in the message submitted by those being reeducated, that center is gradually destroying dependence on outside facilities for supplies of basic food products. Suffice it to say that, during the last campaign, a large volume of green vegetables was produced manually, which "was enough to solve curry problems for 6 months," in addition to having increasing the number of rabbits, hogs and ducks.

The prospects for this year are very good, inasmuch as the cultivation area has been expanded, not only for green vegetables, but also for corn, nhemba beans and sunflowers. Moreover, a program has already been devised for plantations of cassava, banana and papaya trees.

Meanwhile, to raise the production indexes, investigations are being made for the purchase of 10 yoke of oxen; because they could expand the present growing areas. In view of the facts revealing a qualitative growth in the center, at least compared with what had been noted at the end of January of this year, Marcelino dos Santos said that it is important to eliminate the evils and crimes committed, through hard work.

He explained that many bad things that still persist in the country are a result of Portuguese colonialism. "Some of us think that the values of colonialism were also values of the new society. But they are not, because colonialism is robbery: the fundamental purpose was to steal and loot."

"Now, since that is the principal trait of colonialism, some thought that it was part of the new Mozambican society, the socialist society. Hence, the Reeducation Center is intended to wash away the negative values, and the main course of action is through work. People make themselves valuable as citizens through work," he stressed.

Marcelino dos Santos claimed that, although those being reeducated are doing good work, it is important for them to put forth ideas for improving the reeducation process, because "We don't have your experience. I was never an idler like you. You are the ones who have the experience of being an idler."

In connection with the productive work, the leader of Sofala said that it was necessary "to develop scientific knowledge in production, so as to make your work comparable to that of the population, which is very good."

He also mentioned the necessity for a practical incentive for sports activities, such as volleyball and basketball, since soccer is already being played. He concluded by saying: "Despite the difficulties, never forget that work is what builds the Mozambican, even the one who commits crimes."

LONRHO Invests and...Work Is Really Done

The prospects for the results of the current agricultural campaign at the Metuchira Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise are very encouraging, in view of the effort expended by Mozambican workers and the cooperation from the British multinational firm LONRHO which, in addition to four specialized technicians, has made available equipment: tractors, motorized vehicles, seeders, fertilizers and spare parts for the recovery of all the damaged machines.

At the present time, the attention is turned to the cotton, corn, sunflower and green vegetable crops which, at the outset, will fill an area of nearly 4,500 hectares, 2,000 of which are essentially for the "white gold" of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Information procured by our reporter on the site during the recent visit paid by the leader of Sofala, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, indicates that the workers are toiling 24 hours a day to make up for the time lost through the late arrival of equipment; although there may also be a slight lag in the rain which normally starts in October and November, lasting until January.

Nevertheless, the Mozambican technicians and those from LONRHO were unanimous in stating to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that there are not many obstacles posed for the plowing and seeding; which are expected to occur at the time of the hoeing and reaping, which are manual.

We were told by a source associated with the Metuchira Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise: "For the hoeing, the labor problems are less than for the reaping, because we are assured the application of herbicides, done by spraying from the air. However, at least 3,000 persons are required for both operations."

As we learned, in order to eliminate this predictable bottleneck, it is planned to open a special store, which will be filled with various industrial products of national make and others which have been imported, to serve as an attraction for seasonal labor.

In addition to this, action is scheduled to mobilize people from other districts, namely, Gorongosa, Dondo, Chibabava and the city of Beira. One agronomist contacted by us remarked: "We are striving to make this campaign the best of all, and to serve as an impetus for the major development that is in the beginning phase."

According to the information in our possession, the cooperation project with LONRHO which, in our country, operates through its agencies in Southern Africa, also extends to Umbeluzi (Maputo) and Chokwe (Gaza).

For Metuchira, 90 percent of the investment made by this multinational firm is assigned to the cotton crop for export and for the native industry. The remaining percentage is for corn and to aid the cooperative and family sectors in the region.

2909
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MARCELINO DOS SANTOS DISCUSSES RESULTS OF VISIT TO NHAMATANDA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Sofala Province leader Marcelino dos Santos; date and place not given]

[Text] A few days ago, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and leader of Sofala Province, granted DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE a brief interview in which he made a summarized assessment of his recent working visit to the district of Nhamatanda. This is how the dialogue with our reporter took place:

[Question] Mr Leader, this is the second time within a period of 10 months this year that you have traveled to Nhamatanda on a service mission. Is some special attention being given to this district?

[Answer] The purposes of our visit to Nhamatanda are reflected in the following points: In the first place, to observe how the effort to battle against the armed bandits is progressing and, at the same time, the progress of the production work.

This district has some major responsibilities, namely: the defense of the power transportation line, involving the section that passes through the district; the defense of the road extending from Beira to Chimoio, also passing through Nhamatanda; the defense of the railroad line which, in the same manner, extends from Beira, passing through Dondo, Nhamatanda, and Chimoio, as far as Zimbabwe; the defense of Monte Siluvo, with its telecommunications system; and the defense of the quarry and the agricultural-livestock enterprises, such as Metuchira, Lamego, and Tica.

[Question] How would you rate the work already accomplished?

[Answer] Generally speaking, we might say that there has been a development which is a reflection of the overall action taken here and, in particular, the general offensive of the Armed Forces of Mozambique against the armed bandits, which has had the victory in Gorongosa as its high point.

Hence, this Gorongosa victory is also a reflection of the work being done everywhere, especially in Nhamatanda, by the Armed Froces of Mozambique and by the population, battling against the armed bandits.

There is no doubt that, from a military standpoint, there has been actual development in Nhamatanda, in combating the armed bandits. It is a process that takes time, and difficulties arise in it, as a result of the features of our development, which is our real situation.

It is this point that we must consolidate and develop primarily: the defense of the electric power transport line. Here, we must find the most efficient means for protecting the power transport line, which is a great responsibility for the entire province, and for Nhamatanda in particular. But the vital, central point is the city of Beira itself. The district must assume this responsibility, realizing Beira's economic significance.

Another aspect that we have observed with great satisfaction is the health sector where, in cooperation with the French, we are improving the services rendered to the population. The greatest activity is taking place in the area of prevention and in the remedial field. There has already been major development, reflected in the improvement in the services provided by the Nhamatanda hospital.

It is a process to be developed further still. There is now a concern for developing this hospital center, creating conditions to make it possible for other parts of the district to be either benefited or served, as well.

On the other hand, there is a perception on the part of the population of Nhamatanda that the development of the hospital cannot mean that everyone from all locations should come to the town. This is why there is another concern for creating conditions in those places to develop the medical services there.

Reeducation Center

Continuing with the evaluation of the work being done in the district of Nhamatanda, the subject of our interview added: "We have also been at the Metuchira reeducation center. Some very important work is being done. It is a hard, difficult task, which must be done so that the alienated, the criminals, and the thieves will become changed, ensuring them the status of Mozambican citizens, with all rights.

"This work is being done with highly positive results; hence the main aspect of the reeducation must be developed, namely, work. There is a clear understanding, which is a feature that was conceived during the armed struggle for national liberation itself, of the importance of work. In this respect, the administration of the reeducation center has accepted this fully, and those being reeducated themselves realize the importance and significance of this.

"Because what is essential is, first, to make the person being reeducated sense the importance of work; second, to gradually lead the one being reeducated to understand the significance of the mistake, the shortcoming, or the crime that he committed; leading him to realize his importance, placing him in the general context of the society, as a citizen, with all rights.

"The visit that we paid to the center gave us the feeling that those being reeducated already have a rather high level of understanding, because they now realize their rights and obligations as persons being reeducated. It is up to us to give an incentive and lead them to a greater realization of what their duties really are, but, at the same time, of what their rights are.

"The People's Republic of Mozambique is accomplishing this work. It is a socialist state that is doing this work, and we should be proud of that. It proves and shows the quality and strength of our state, of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the strength of our party and of the state leadership.

"We must consolidate these results that we have achieved, that we have accrued at a time when the war against the armed bandits is simultaneously being waged."

[Question] In view of what the honorable leader has just said, could we claim that Nhamatanda is an example of implementation of the directive on the war economy?

[Answer] I would say that Nhamatanda, as a district, may perhaps not be that yet; but the Metuchira agricultural-livestock enterprise is. This enterprise has managed to combine these two essential aspects: the war against the armed bandits, and the development of production. It is doing quite constructive work.

At the present time, I can categorically state that the Metuchira agricultural-livestock enterprise is an example, not only on the provincial level, but also on the level of the entire country. It is certainly a great example, from Rovuma to Maputo.

[Question] Nhamatanda is a zone of influence of Gorongosa, a district on which the central party and government agencies are concentrating their attention and efforts. To what extent could it benefit from this backing, if one considers the fact that Nhamatanda is better equipped to produce immediately?

[Answer] The question should not be posed from this standpoint. This is because what is proper is for the district of Nhamatanda to organize in order to back the reconstruction and development of Gorongosa, for reasons that have already been widely publicized. It cannot be expected that Nhamatanda will benefit from the backing that is being provided to Gorongosa. At the present time, Nhamatanda and other districts have the obligation to support the development of Gorongosa insofar as possible.

2909
CSO: 3442/108

MOZAMBIQUE

NEED FOR MORE QUALIFIED PROFESSORS AT UEM SEEN

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] "The university requires more qualified Mozambican professors and better conditions for carrying out research work, so as to enhance the level of the courses and ensure the proper training of the students."

The one making this statement is Prof Dr Pedro Alcantara, a full professor at the Veterinary School of Eduardo Mondlane University, who was recently honored in Maputo as he was preparing to take off for Europe.

Prof Pedro Alcantaa, of Portuguese nationality, 48 years of age, has just left our country, after having completed 21 years of activity as an instructor at the university, having contributed to the training of many present Mozambican veterinarians.

When he arrived in Mozambique from Portugal, where he received his degree in 1961, in veterinary medicine, from the Lisbon Technical University, he found the former general university studies in their second year of existence.

Invited by the then rector, Prof Veiga Simao, he immediately joined the cadres of that institution, teaching various subjects in the veterinary course, including the courses in veterinary surgery and surgical propaedeutics.

Subsequently, in 1973, he received his doctorate at the School of Veterinary Medicine in Onderstepoort, South Africa, without interrupting his professional activity as an instructor in Mozambique.

With the cooperation of the then School of Medicine of our university, Prof Pedro Alcantara submitted, for his doctorate, a thesis on the application of radioisotopes for studying the lymphatic circulation in animals.

Historic Event

"I consider the creation of Eduardo Mondlane University a historic event, because the then general university studies created by Salazar, in an wily act to rid himself of international pressure, were nothing but a pre-university institute." This is the opinion of Prof Pedro Alcantara.

He described the entire situation during those early times, up until the appointment of Prof Veiga Simao, as rector; saying that, starting then, the university began to really take shape, owing to the strong personality and progressive sense of that individual.

Prof Alcantara claims that, with the advent of independence for Mozambique, there was an almost general flight of the university's teaching staff, which caused the virtual stoppage of all courses.

However, thanks to the interest which the Mozambican Government immediately showed, by intervening in the reorganization of the university, and in the appointment of a competent, prestigious person, such as Prof Canhao, it was possible to control the situation and start a process of total transformation of the school.

As he remarked, it was inevitably required to resort to international cooperation in order to ensure the continuity of the courses, as occurred in many other sectors of national life lacking in cadres.

According to him, at that time there was not a single Mozambican teaching cadre, inasmuch as the Portuguese colonial government never took an interest in preparing them, because it feared the emergence of intellectuals with a nationalist sense; just as it banned the introduction of certain courses, such as the one in law.

Professors

Prof Alcantara commented: "In 1980, I was named director of the Veterinary School, and I also went on to direct the Mozambican Scientific Research Institute."

As he noted, at that time, he started experiencing the problems of the university and the Veterinary School, in particular, more closely. It was in this way that he began to really sense the problem of the recruitment of teaching cadres.

"This is certainly the most serious problem confronting the university, one that has been cause for great concern on the part of the education sector. The university is not always given priority in terms of native qualified cadres for teaching; and this creates problems, because it is reflected directly in the quality of the students who are trained."

Dr Pedro Alcantara questions this situation as follows:" The school and, generally speaking, the university, cannot live forever on the international cooperation, in view of the temporary nature of its activity, something detrimental to the pace of the instruction, and also causes other problems."

This means that it is the native cadres who must ensure the continuity of the university, and the constant heightening of the level of instruction.

That professor remarked frankly: "But there is little understanding of this problem, which I consider essential, particularly on the part of the sector to which we are linked, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture."

He explained that the university always meets with major obstacles in recruiting the best cadres in the country for teaching. The agencies do not release them, claiming that they are associated with important sectors of the economy, when the latter often involve only projects which have not even been made viable yet.

Prof Alcantara said: "What happens is that we embark on a vicious circle, which by no means leads to good progress. And the issue is simple: It is that if the university could recruit the best cadres, the most capable ones, we would, after awhile, have finalists with better scientific and technical training, and equipped to meet the country's needs."

Alternatives

"The product from our university is not yet satisfactory," claims the professor, explaining the problems involved in training students, primarily at the Veterinary School where it has been found, at the beginning of the courses, that the preparation in the secondary schools is deficient.

This situation, of course, is detrimental to the work of the professors and to the achievement of the students, reflected in the final results.

To eliminate these shortcomings, Prof Pedro Alcantar explained that there is under way at the Eduardo Mondlane University a program for the retraining and improvement of the technicians, in order to train them in specialized areas of their course.

In addition, some funds have been mobilized to support research work, especially for students who are preparing for their doctorate.

"We cannot claim that the research is a regular activity. It had been stopped for nearly 4 years, and was not resumed until about 3 years ago."

Optimism

For health reasons, Prof Dr Pedro Alcantara has become temporarily dissociated from our university. But he says that he will continue to be closely linked with the Mozambican university, even though, for personal reasons, he cannot return to the country quickly.

We had occasion to confirm the sense of friendship and camaraderie that he enjoyed at the school, upon observing a large group of his students arrive at his house, coming to say goodbye to him and pay him a deserved tribute.

We learned from other sources that Prof Alcantara has been an outstanding person, not only because of his professional qualities, but also for his gracious manner, which enabled him to gain countless friends.

Some individuals who worked at the Veterinary School and in various other sectors of activity were students of Prof Alcantara, and say that they will remember him with great nostalgia.

2909
CSO: 3442/108

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT SETS UP PANEL TO INVESTIGATE ICO MEMBERSHIP

AB281525 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The Federal Government has set up a panel to examine the implications of Nigeria's full membership in the Islamic Conference Organization. The members are drawn from the government, Christian, and the Muslim communities. The chairman of the body is the minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya. The inaugural meeting of the panel will take place in Abuja on Monday and will be addressed by President Ibrahim Babangida.

In a statement in Lagos today, the minister of information, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, said that the setting up of the panel followed representations to government from the leadership and concerned membership of all sides of the religious spectrum in Nigeria, especially from among the Christian and Muslim communities.

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CSO: 3400/949

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Kigali, 18 Jan (AFP)--The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, announced on Friday the appointment of five new ambassadors, during a cabinet meeting which was presided over by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana. Amri Sued, who was secretary general of the African and Mauritian Common Organization, has been appointed ambassador to Nairobi. Antoine Nyilinkindi, who was Rwandan ambassador to Kenya, has been transferred to Kinshasa. Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Public Service and Professional Training, has been named ambassador to Addis Ababa. Augustin Karamaga, who was counsellor at the Supreme Court of Appeal, has been appointed ambassador to Tripoli. Laurent Kanyarubira, who was sub-prefect at Kabaya (Gisenyi Prefecture), has been appointed ambassador to Moscow. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1523 GMT 18 Jan 86 AB] /6091

PARTY APPOINTMENTS--The MRND founder president and President of the Republic Major General Juvenal Habyarimana today appointed three new members to the MRND Central Committee, namely Militantes Felicula Nyiramutarambirwa and Immaculee Nyirabizeyimana, who are both deputies in the National Development Council, and the minister of public works and energy, Militant Joseph Nzororera. The party Central Committee, which had been reduced to 22 members following the departure of Monsignor Vincent Nsegiyumva, will henceforth consist of 25 members. [Excerpt] [Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 20 Jan 86 EA] /6091

CSO: 3400/1021

TANZANIA

RUBADA TO STUDY KIHANSI HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Rufiji basin Development Authority (RUBADA) will this year start detailed feasibility studies on the construction of the proposed Kihansi hydro-electric power project.

This is an alternative hydro-scheme to the now deferred Stiegler's Gorge project, Shihata reported.

The Acting Director-General of RUBADA, Ndugu Raphael S. Matondane, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that prefeasibility studies on the Kihansi hydro-project were done in 1984 85 under the Rufiji Basin hydro-power masterplan (1984) done by Norconsult of Norway, and financed by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

Addressing the final session of a two-day seminar of RUBADA's Workers Council at Bahari Beach Hotel on the "Setup and Objectives of RUBADA". Ndugu Matondane said the Government put off the Stiegler's Gorge project because its massive financing could have eroded the country's efforts to provide services such as health, education, water, roads and even food to the people.

Construction of the proposed 285 megawatts (MW) Kihansi project is estimated at 5,589m/ (US dollars 310.5 million).

The now deferred Stiegler's Gorge Hydro-project would have cost an estimated 27bn/ (US dollars 1.5 billion) for its first phase of 300 megawatts which would be the same as the present electric power output in the country.

Rufiji Basin and its delta dubbed as a "sleeping economic giant", has an estimated hydro-power potential of 2,100 megawatts.

Ndugu Matondane did not specify when construction work on the proposed Kihansi hydro project would start. He indicated, however, that feasibility studies could take the next four years.

He said the Government which has directed RUBADA to look for an alternative hydro-project to Stiegler's Gorge, had endorsed the Kihansi project.

The Stiegler's project was put off in the early 1980's before the deferring of several of the nation's development project under the Structual Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1982.

Ndugu Matondane said feasibility studies and all reports made on Stiegler's Gorge were ready by 1982 after a seven-year work and that "even the World Bank appointed experts for the project are satisfied with the project".

The Rufiji Basin project is aimed at exploiting the region's agricultural, tourism, transport, fisheries, mining and industrial infrastructure as well as proper land-use.

Ndugu Matondane explained efforts to start farming and irrigation projects in the basin.

On the ecological impact of the Stiegler's Gorge project, Ndugu Matondane said experts were convinced that they would be minimal and that the benefits of the project would be far greater.

On possible donors to the project, Ndugu Matondane said the World Bank, Sweden, Italy and Norway which had participated in previous feasibility studies, were likely donors.

On queries why RUBADA had put its headquarters in Dar es Salaam while the project was at Rufiji. Ndugu Matondane said the original plan by RUBADA Board was to build the headquarters either at Ifakara, Morogoro Region, or in Iringa. But both places were found to be inconvenient to the authority's progress because most negotiations had to be done in Dar es Salaam.

Likewise, there were a lot of equipment to be imported and this could have forced RUBADA officers to be in Dar es Salaam most of the time.

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CSO: 3400/1010

TANZANIA

DPRK TEAM TO SURVEY RUIPA IRRIGATION PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Twenty-five irrigation experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) next week start field investigations for the proposed 5,000-hectare irrigation project in Ruipa, Kilobero Valley, Morogoro Region, Shihata reported.

The experts, led by Ndugu Hong Mah Yang, will take eight months to complete the investigations and make preliminary engineering designs to be presented to the Tanzania and DPRK governments for scrutiny and approval, according to the Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA) Director General Ndugu Barnabas Kabuzya.

He said 250,000 hectares had been proposed--50,000 in the Rufiji Basin and 200,000 in the Lake Victoria Basin.

Paddy, cotton, maize and palm trees will be grown on 5,000 hectares to be initially investigated by the Korean experts, Ndugu Kabuzya added.

He said RUBADA would be associated with implementation of the irrigation project in the Rufiji Basin, while the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) would do so in the Lake Victoria Basin.

"Eventually, it is expected that a Tanzania-Korea irrigation corporation will be formed to implement irrigation projects in the said areas", the RUBADA Director General said.

Ndugu Kabuzya said the proposed area for irrigation at Ruipa is well served by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway, road service station of Ifakara and is near the Msolwa Railway Station on the Central Line.

In addition, the project will use electricity from Kidatu, which has already reached Ifakara, and the irrigation water will be available by gravity rather than by pumping, he said.

Speaking to Shihata, the head of the Korean irrigation experts, Ndugu Hong Mah Yang, said his team was determined to make the project a shining example

of friendship between the DPRK and Tanzania within the framework of South-South Co-operation.

DPRK irrigation experts have in the past assisted small scale irrigation projects at Butiama in Mara Region and Dakawa in Morogoro Region.

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CSO: 3400/1011

TANZANIA

SWEDISH GRANT TO IMPROVE DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Tanzania will get a Swedish Government grant of 31.5m/- for the improvement of Dar es Salaam Port following an agreement signed by the two countries in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

According to a press release issued by the Treasury, the grant, to be provided over a period of two years beginning August 1985, will be used to improve the capacity of the port by purchasing copper handling equipment, Shihata reported.

The project aims at strengthening connections between the port and other landlocked member states of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The purchase of the handling equipment, spare parts and tools, their delivery and commissioning, as well as the training of maintenance staff and operators, will be funded by the grant, according to the release.

The agreement was signed by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Ndugu Abdi Mshangama, and the Charge d' Affaires at the Swedish Embassy, Mr Andreas Ekman.

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CSO: 3400/1011

FINANCING SOUGHT TO REPAIR ROADS TO ZAIRE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Holand Ntondolo]

[Text] Tanzania will seek external finance to rehabilitate and maintain roads and lake steamer services for smooth flow of goods to and from land-locked Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

This was agreed upon yesterday at the end of a three-day meeting in Arusha attended by Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania according to the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Works, Ndugu Odira Ongara, who chaired the meeting.

He said most of the roads linking Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire with the port of Mombase through Awendo in Nyanza, Sirari, Mwanza, Lusahunga, yakhura to Kobelo were impassable because of the rains and damage by heavy traffic.

The meeting also resolved to use an alternative route to ferrying goods from Kisumu port to Kemondo Bay from where they will be transported by road via Bukoba, Lusahunga to Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

It was also resolved that funds be sought from international organisations to buy spare parts for Lake Victoria steamers, mu Uhuru Nyangumi and Umoja which will be used to ferry goods between Kisumu and Kemondo Bay.

Ndugu Ongara also said it was recommended that link roads between Awendo in Kenya and Kobelo in Western Tanzania be rehabilitated to make them passable all the time and that vehicles using the roads should carry not more than ten tonnes as specified in the transit goods regulations of Kenya and Tanzania.

Ndugu Ongara said officials of the Tanzania Railways Corporation would meet with their Kenyan counterparts at Kisumu on February 4 to work out a time-table for the efficient and coordinated use of steamers on the lake.

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CSO: 3400/1010

TANZANIA

IMPORTANCE OF RECENTLY OPENED RUSUMO-LUSAHUNGA ROAD EXPLAINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text] Rwanda and Burundi are land-locked countries which use Dar es Salaam port as an outlet for their exports and an inlet for their imports. The major route in transporting goods of these countreis is the central line which runs from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, a lakeside town and port on Lake Tanganyika.

Some exports and imports of these two countries are, however, off-loaded at Mombasa port in Kenya from where they are transported by rail or road through Uganda to their final destination. But this route is long and with civil strife in Uganda, it had become unreliable these days.

In order to have a direct route for their exports and imports and by-pass difficulties of having to off-load goods from railway wagons-to-ships-to trucks or vice versa, a road was proposed in 1964 which would ferry goods from Rwanda and Burundi to Isaka station on the railway line form Mwanza and then to Dar es Salaam.

The plan did not materialise until the Kagera Basin Organisation (KBO) came into being and the road project became out of major communication projects for development. The organisation aims at developing the Kagera basin to benefit member countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania.

In June, 1978, an Italian firm, Impresa del Benaco, under the supervision of another Italian Company Italconsult SPA, started construction of the Rusumo-Lusahunga road which is part of the 332-kilometre highway from Rusumo, on the Tanzanian border with Rwanda, to Isaka in Tabora region.

Through successful completion of the road section in March last year, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi recently opened the 93-km road at Rusumo, Ngara district in Kagera Region.

Opening of the road section was a stimulation to interregional trade which had also been accelerated by construction of a bridge across the Rusumo Falls on the Kagera river, a border mark between Tanzania and Rwanda. The bridge was completed and opened in February, 1973, by Mwalimu Nyerere.

Nduga Mwinyi said before officially opening the road that completion of the road section was part of the economic liberation process and would further strengthen cooperation between Tanzania and Rwanda and other neighbouring countries.

He said since the more than 3.5 million residents along the road had now a permanent route to ferry their crops, they should double their efforts to produce more. Crops grown along the road that passes through Ngara and Biharamulo districts include Banana planains, beans, paddy, coffee, cotton and tobacco.

Designed by a British firm, "Sir Alexander Gibbs and Partners". The undulating 6.5 metre wide carriageway with 1.5-metre shoulders on each side, meanders on the fertile hills of Ngara and Biharamulo districts.

Construction of the new road which mostly runs on the new alignment where no track or road existed in June 1978. It was estimated then that the works would take 30 months at a cost of 134.6m/-.

However, this was not the case. As soon as the project, financed by the African Development Bank 9ADB), commenced, the war against fascist Idd Amin of Uganda broke out and thus delaying the completion of the road works.

Not only was the road plagued by problems of the war, scarcity of fuel, building materials and problems of transporting them between Dar es Salaam port to Nyakahura in Ngara District, also played a part in the delay. Other causes for the delay included additional drainage works which were realised after changes in drainage designs were made and exhaustion of foreign funds from the ADB.

Due to the problems the contractor, Impresa del Benaco was forced to extend the time for completion of the road construction. The extension was granted and the road section was scheduled for completion in December, 1983.

But another problem cropped up again. This time an additional loan from ADB was not provided in time until May 1982 when 102.6m/- was released by ADB for completion of the project.

The problems were pointed out by the Impresa del Benaco President, Mr. Franco Bonametti who said during opening of the road, "construction of this road under the circumstances was a challenge for us, which we overcame."

Benaco, he said, had also constructed a 7.5 kilometre all weather road link to Nyakahura, a feeder road from the Rusumo-Lusahunga Road. "We are happy (and) proud to have participated in the development of Tanzania and at the same time providing a closer link with Rwanda and Burundi," Mr. Bonametti added.

The completed road section is already being plied by trucks carrying imports and exports of both Rwanda and Burundi which were crossing a ferry at Busisi/ Kigongo to Mwanza and then passing through to Musoma. From Musoma they

cross the Kirumi bridge which was opened by Mwalimu Nyerere last October to Sirari and then proceed to Mombasa port in Kenya.

The trucks were using this route as the Rusumo-Isaka road was yet to be completed.

Since the first part of the 332-km highway had been completed, the second part from Lusahunga to Bukombe had started. The 127-km road being constructed by another Italian Company Cogefar--is funded by the European Economic Community (EEC) and estimated to cost 252m/-.

The project which began in July, last year and was expected to be completed in 1988 was now advancing with the camp site already constructed and the road stretch cleared.

The last portion of the highway will run from Bukombe to Isaka. The road section, 112-km long, will bring the road to a rail head at Isaka where necessary facilities for storage and handling of goods will be provided.

The other part of the highway is in Rwanda and joins the Rusumo Falls to Kobelo, a distance of 63 kilometres. The road, according to the Rwandese Minister for Public Works and Energy, Ndugu Joseph Nzirorera who also attended the opening ceremony of the Rusumo-Lusahunga road, has been improve to bitumen standard and was being plied by trucks carrying Rwandese imports and exports.

The Kobelo-Rusumo-Isaka road will provide the principal means of access from Rwanda and to a lesser extent Burundi. It will enable Burundi transport her goods at a much cheaper way compared to the Kigoma route.

Completion of the entire project (Kobelo-Rusumo-Isaka) which apart from having an important national role as it will join Kagera with Kigoma and Shinyanga rail ports, it will also be an achievement in realization of a north-west trunk road which will proceed from Nzega to Dodoma and thence to Dar es Salaam.

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CSO: 3400/1011

TANZANIA

CO-OPS' CROP COLLECTING FIGURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by William Tungaraza]

[Excerpt] Eighteen out of 23 registered regional co-operative unions on Tanzania Mainland had by December last year collected 380,906,979 kilogrammes of various crops, according to a report issued by the Office of the Commissioner of Co-operative Development in Dodoma yesterday.

The report said 239,727,625 kilogrammes had already been transported to unions' godowns while 141,179,354 kilogrammes were still outside.

The report said crops which had been collected by the unions were cotton, maize, rice, sorghum, millets, black sunflower, jupiter sunflower, groundnuts, beans, wheat, cadamon, tobacco pyrethrum, cocoa, cow peas, dolichos beans, castor oil and cashewnuts.

The report, which did not give the value of the crops collected, said unions in Singida and Lindi had not submitted their reports.

By December 28, last year, the Arusha Region Co-operative Union (ARCU) had collected 56,857,037 kilogrammes. Of these 42,518,978 kilos had been transported to godowns while 14,338,059 kilos were still in the villages.

The Dodoma Regional Cooperative Union had by last December 21 collected 25,468,466 kilos out of which 22,912,184 kilos were sent to godowns, leaving 2,556,282 kilos in the villages.

In Iringa, the Mufindi Co-operative Union had collected 22,271,900 kilos out of which 21,050,400 had already been transported to godowns.

Other unions collections together, with figures representing crops sent to godowns in brackets are as follows.

Njoluma Co-operative Union in Njombe 19,519,500 kilos (12,720,391, kilos); Buha Co-operative Union (Kigoma Region) 953,394 kilos (650,820 kilos); Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union (KNCU) 14,051,276 kilos (11,884,904 kilos); Vuasu Co-operative Union 971,215 kilos (702,473 kilos); Mbeya Co-operative Union 28,956,673 kilos (19,147,821 kilos), Morogoro Co-operatives Union 7,785,198 kilos (6,349,071 kilos); and Nyanza Co-operative Union 39,959,000 kilos (28,536,000).

Others are Mtware Co-operative Union 19,557,005 kilos (6,985,722); Coast Region Co-operative Union 971,025 kilos (161,109); Rukwa Co-operative Union 31,265,000 kilos (26,448,000); Ruvuma Co-operative Union 40,219,168 kilos (9,163,011); and Shinyanga Co-operative Union 51,507,400 kilos (16,335,800).

The Tanga Co-operative Union collected 2,137,504 kilos (945,311); and the Tabora Co-operative Union collected 10,339,640 kilos (7,491,327).

Meanwhile, the National Milling Corporation (NMC) bought 919 tonnes of various fruits in Tanga Region for canning during 1984/85, a report has said.

The report, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development in Tanga, said the fruits were bought by the NMC canning factory at Korogwe.

The report did not reveal how much the fruits cost, but said the same quality of fruits were bought during 1983/84.

Fruits bought include 175 tonnes oranges, 250 tonnes tomatoes, 15 tonnes green mangoes and 150 tonnes ripe mangoes. NMC also bought four tonnes of lemon, 300 tonnes passion fruit and 25 tonnes peaches.

Tanga Region is famous for pears, apples, plums, passion fruit and peaches most of which are to be found in Lushoto District. The region also grows bananas, mangoes, pineapples and pawpaws.

The report said an average of 122,220 tonnes of bananas, 8,000 tonnes of oranges, 4,500 tonnes of mangoes, 450 tonnes of pineapples and 325 tonnes of pawpaws were being harvested in the region each year.

However, the report said the bulk of the fruits were left to rot for lack of canning industries, storage and transport facilities.

According to the programme, officials of corresponding ministries from Tanzania and the Islamic Republica of Iran will hold talks on bilateral issues.

In Dar es Salaam, the Iranian president will lunch with President Mwinyi at the residence for the Iranian Ambassador to Tanzania before addressing a press conference.

President Mwinyi will also grant an interview to Iranian Journalists accompanying President Khamenei the same day, President Khamenei leaves for home on Saturday.

Tanzania and Iran, both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, enjoy excellent economic and diplomatic relations.

Iran has also been assisting drought-hit victims in Shinyanga region with food supplies.

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MOROGORO TO DEVELOP FARMING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] Morogoro Region has embarked on an ambitious programme to develop 90,000 acres of land around the town under the human resources deployment programme. Under the programme, the agro-industrial sector will also be developed to support each other.

The Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba was told here yesterday by the Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Chrisant Mzindakaya, that residents of the town have been urged to accelerate the development of the land scheduled for completion within five years.

Detailing the implementation of the programme to the Prime Minister during a tour of the area to be developed, the Regional Commissioner said the plan entailed the setting up of blocks of land for food and cash crops, dairy farming and farm service and mechanization centres.

It also entails laying of essential infrastructures including service roads, electricity and water dams, both for farming purposes and human consumption.

Areas involved under the programme include Lukobe/Mazimbu, Kola, Tungi/Tubuyu, the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Kingoluwira, Mkundi/Sangasanga and Nguru ya Ndege.

Kingoluwira area is developed by the Morogoro Chamber of Commerce and the Sokoine University of Agriculture as well as individuals with enough capital to invest in the sector. The rest of the land is being cleared for allocation to unemployed people and workers to cultivate their own food under the programme.

The Prime Minister has directed regional authorities to assist individuals who have started developing the land to acquire title deeds. He stressed that title deeds should only be issued to individuals who have already started developing their land.

He gave the directive after inspecting a 300-acre farm by the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman of the Chamber, Ndugu Taj Mohamed, said they have plans to expand the farm to 20,000 acres.

The regional authorities told Nudug Warioba that they have selected Mkundi as the centre of operation and that the Regional Commissioner and other leaders have moved to the area, some 10 kilometres from here where they have been directing land clearing.

He was told that the Sokoine University of Agriculture was conducting soil analysis to determine the kind of crop suitable for the area while the Ardhi Institute is surveying and mapping the farm.

Thirty per cent of the area has been clearned and 169 blocks of 50-acres each have been allocated to 954 families.

Ndugu Mzindakaya told Ndugu Warioba that between 3,000 and 5,000 dairy cattle would be raised at the farm on co-operative basis while the remaining land would be placed under cultivation.

Ndugu Warioba, who visited all the farms developed under the human resources deployment programme here, later in the afternoon proceeded to Dakawa and Mgongola.

At the Korean-run Dakawa Agro-scientific Research Centre, Ndugu Warioba was told that three varieties of rice tested at the centre since its establishment in 1982 have shown promising results.

The seeds, which are Dakawa 830, IR 5440 and ITA 173, are yet to be released to the peasants. At Dakawa village, Ndugu Warioba called on the residents to co-operate with Korean experts and learn from them.

Ndugu Warioba will today inspect work at various factories here and later in the afternoon hold discussions with Party and Government leaders.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1010

BRIEFS

TAZARA NETS SURPLUS--The Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) surpassed its first quarter passenger and cargo targets and earned an operating surplus of 32.1m/-, the Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Ndugu Nyang'anyi, who was opening the TAZARA Council of Ministers meeting at TAZARA headquarters, said whereas cargo target during the period was set at 242,688 tonnes, TAZARA hauled 277,509 tonnes. During the same period, TAZARA hauled 312,500 passengers, compared to its target of 302,828. The most encouraging thing was that these targets were attained in the face of mounting operational problems. He cited these problems as shortage of fuel, spare parts and what he described as locomotive problems. The minister said the operational pace attained by TAZARA, which had been instrumental in bringing about increased efficiency in performance, should be maintained. The minister, chairing the meeting, said the TAZARA Council of Ministers was being held at a time when Tanzania and Zambia were facing acute economic problems since they attained their independence over two decades ago. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 86 p 1 /12828

AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY TO REPAIR DAMS--Tanzania and NOrway have signed an agreement under which Norway would grant Tanzania 5m/- to finance hydropower rehabilitation projects in Tanga and Kilimanjaro regions. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, and Norwegian Ambassador to Tanzania Ola Dorum. An official with the Ministry of Finance and Planning said the project is expected to be carried out through a three-year period beginning this year. He said four hydro-power plants had been located in Tanga in Kilimanjaro regions. These are in Pangani, Hale, Nyumba-ya-Mungu and Kikuletwa. The important part of the project, he added, would be training of staff, both in maintenance and operation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 86 p 3] /12828

CSO: 3400/1010

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Within the framework of French-Togolese cooperation, four financial agreements were signed this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Atsu Koffi Amega and the French ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Georges-Marie Chenu. The four financial agreements totaling 219 million CFA francs, are earmarked for the following projects: support for agricultural research, support for young farmers, forest development and industrial afforestation, and the protection of the Togolese coast. At the end of the signing ceremony, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, on behalf of the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, expressed his gratitude to the French Government for this positive contribution to the socioeconomic development of Togo. He hoped that the excellent relations of cooperation between France and Togo will further progress. In his turn, the French ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Georges-Marie Chenu, expressed particular delight to begin his mission with the signing of financial agreement. He admired General Eyadema's government's efforts in all fields and especially in the field of food self-sufficiency. He was convinced that these efforts would continue. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86 AB] /6091

CHINESE PARTY DONATIONS TO RPT--The CPC this morning donated a large consignment of audiovisual and office equipment as well as sporting equipment to the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. The donations, which also include 25 bicycles for men and 25 for women with accessories, were delivered to Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the RPT Central Committee and administrative secretary of the RPT, by the PRC ambassador to Togo, (Li Peyin). The diplomat stated that these donations fall within the framework of the strengthening of the relations between China and Togo and also within the framework of cultural and sporting exchanges between the two parties--the CPC and the RPT. RPT Administrative Secretary Eklo thanked the ambassador for this gesture and hoped that relations between the two parties would be further strengthened. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86 AB] /6091

CSO· 3400/1021

ZAMBIA

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS GDR'S HONECKER IN BERLIN

MB280702 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The German Democratic Republic Party and state leader Erich Honecker has reaffirmed the friendly relations between the GDR and Zambia when he met a visiting Zambian military delegation headed by Defense Minister General Malimba Masheke in Berlin yesterday. Gen Masheke briefed Honecker on the great efforts that Zambia was making in the struggle for peace and detente, freedom, and independence against imperialists, neocolonialists, and racial machinations in Southern Africa. He told the German leader that the great danger for a peaceful life for the nations in the region was emanating from the South African apartheid regime which has now launched a terror wave to preserve its power.

Mr Honecker voiced the conviction that the visit would help further deepen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, states, nations, and armies.

/9365
CSO: 3400/949

HOPE THAT DEMONSTRATIONS, RIOTS END EXPRESSED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 3 Dec 85 p 18

[Editorial: "Tired of Demonstrating"]

[Text] Let us admit it: the demonstrations outside the South African embassy in Washington were the heart of one of the most venomous campaigns yet conducted against South Africa. It caused a wave of anti-South African feeling to roll over America that encouraged disinvestment and sanctions and caused the foreign media to descend on South Africa.

The emotion let loose by the daily parade of stars and others arrested in front of the embassy--and in front of the television cameras!--simply swept away all logical arguments about positive changes in South Africa. The difficult transition in South Africa was thereby made that more difficult.

But now interest in the demonstrations has weakened. Perhaps it is because these people see that they can carry on like this for years without overturning the South African government. Where the start of the demonstrations was symbolic, the end is equally symbolic.

Let us hope the uprisings in South Africa follow the same course. The country's many problems are what remain, and it may be hoped that these can then be tackled by everyone with new realism.

12906/13167
CSO: 3401/18

NEED FOR RETURN TO NORMAL

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Dec 85 p 30

[Editorial: "A Tranquil South Africa"]

[Text] Our battered image abroad will benefit from the lifting of the state of emergency in another five magisterial districts. But that is not, however, the most important concern.

It is of more importance for South Africa that the disturbances have now calmed down to such an extent in fourteen magisterial districts altogether that communal life can proceed more or less normally there.

We sincerely hope that the state president's assessment of the situation is proved correct. According to Mr Botha the impetus behind the disturbances is rapidly subsiding. The revolutionary climate is losing power. The elements seeking a bloody confrontation are being defeated.

If this prediction comes true, South Africa's future is once again clear and open. Then we can negotiate in an atmosphere of calm and reasonableness about a new deal for everyone.

As a next step it would perhaps be a good idea to withdraw the army from the remaining thirty districts where the state of emergency is still in force.

In our thankfulness for the decline in the disturbances, it must be taken into account that it is mainly in rural areas that it has been possible to lift the state of emergency. It is nonetheless significant, however, that nine of the districts are in the Eastern Cape, the Xhosa-oriented ANC's stronghold.

The struggle to reduce the disturbances and to restore a normal state of affairs is, however, not yet over. It is the urban black man who is politically active. It is also in urban districts that both political organizations and trade unions are strongest. It is in these black areas that militancy and radicalism are at their most flourishing.

The struggle for a future dispensation must be waged above all among these people. It is therefore important that conditions in these districts also return to normal.

12906/13167
CSO: 3401/18

SOUTH AFRICA

ILLUSIONS SHATTERING ON RIGHT

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Cracks in the CP"]

[Text] Gazing through the clouds of dust raised by the resignation of Mr. Fanie Ferreira, MPC [member of the Provincial Council] for Waterberg, from the Conservative Party, the significance of this step cannot be mistaken.

And it is not primarily a matter of the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, MP for Waterberg, now facing the specific dilemma that he and his former right hand in that CP stronghold no longer belong to the same party.

What is important is that the step is symptomatic of a discomfort in the ranks of the right about the overall refusal of these leaders to take notice of the realities of South African politics.

In the face of the realities, opposition simply for the sake of opposing is a battle against the proverbial windmill.

DIE TRANSVALER suspects that there are more people on the left and right of the National Party, and also outside white politics, who believe that circumstances are of such a nature that South Africa can no longer afford political nitpicking, that there must now be movement in the direction of a tension-free society, which is our only hope for normalizing of our own living conditions.

That Mr Ferreira's decision comes precisely at this point, after a rightwing victory in Sasolburg, ought to cause at least a few cracks in the castles in the sky that are being built around the resurrection of a powerful white rightist front.

12906/13167
CSO: 3401/18

AV DENIES POLITICAL AIMS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Article: "AV Not To Politics"]

[Text] There is no truth in rumors that the Afrikanervolkswag intends to become a political party itself and that the Development Fund is being expanded with an eye to this.

So the AV declares in its most recent circular to members.

The AV says that one of the oldest techniques used against the Afrikaner is to create division and to make the Afrikaner powerless in that way.

An effective method that is calculatedly used against the Afrikaner is to spread reports about people and organizations with the aim of damping enthusiasm, withdrawing support and spreading distrust.

"One of the rumors that is currently going about is that the Volkswag intends to become a political party itself and that the Development Fund is being built up with an eye to this. It can be stated on the highest authority that there is definitely no truth in this. Read the aims and the constitution of the Volkswag again; then you will know that it forms a cultural national front that keeps watch over all aspects of Afrikaner culture-politics included, but without itself entering the party-political arena."

Everyone who contributes to the Development Fund can rest assured that it will not be employed for any other purpose, the Volkswag declares.

12906/12232
CSO: 3401/67

SOUTH AFRICA

VOORTREKKERS DISAGREE OVER CHOICE OF BOTHA AS PATRON

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 85 pp 1, 13

[Article: "Voortrekkers: Almost Split Over P.W. Botha"]

[Text] Conservative members of the central executive averted a split in the Voortrekkers after it was decided to made the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the chief patron of the youth movement.

Though conservatives in the Voortrekkers were opposed to conferring the position on Mr Botha, it was decided to put the interests of the Voortrekkers first and not to leave the movement. Prominent members of the chief executive opposed the decision at a meeting at the beginning of this year to award the position of chief patron to Mr Botha.

What is exceptionally significant is that Mr Botha only notified the Voortrekkers much later that he was ready to become the chief patron. The presumption is that it was hoped that Professor Carel Boshoff would be defeated in the Voortrekkers' leadership election during the movement's congress in Stellenbosch in July. Surprisingly, however, Professor Boshoff was reelected as leader of the Voortrekkers.

It has been learned that Mr Botha later informed the Voortrekkers that he would be willing to receive the award from the Transvaal administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen. Clearly it was thereby implied that he was unwilling to receive it from Professor Boshoff.

South Africa's head of state is traditionally the chief patrol of the Voortrekkers, but some members of the chief executive are of the opinion that this tradition ought not to be perpetuated because of the new constitution and the combining of the offices of head of state and head of the government. As head of state Mr Botha is a highly controversial party-political figure, which is not beneficial to the Voortrekkers as a non-political youth movement. Thus far all the chief patrons and patronesses of the Voortrekkers have stood outside party politics. They were Sir Patrick Duncan, Dr E.G. Jansen, Mrs Mabel Jansen and Attorney C. R. Swart. The present chief patroness is Mrs Betsie Verwoerd.

Conservative leadership figures in the Voortrekkers ask whether Mr Botha can still identify himself with the ideals and principles of the youth movement.

The Voortrekkers lay great stress on Afrikanerhood and Whitemanship [sic]. These ideals conflict sharply with the government's multiracial policy.

The award of the position of chief patron to Mr Botha went along with great secrecy. Although it was already finalized a considerable time ago, no public announcement has been made. DIE AFRIKANER could find no explanation of this. The opportunity was proferred in a Pretoria restaurant, which is regarded as a somewhat strange venue for a Voortrekker gathering.

12906/12232
CSO: 3401/67

NO SINGLE BLACK LEADER RECOGNIZED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 2 Dec 85 p 8

[Editorial: "A Matter of Leadership"]

[Text] The black people of the PWV [not further identified] region can certainly be taken as representative of the urban Blacks in the country. And it is precisely their future that requires important and acceptable reform.

A survey by the RGN [not further identified] in the area has brought to light that Nelson Mandela will enjoy the greatest support among them if a leader has to be named from among all population groups. That is not surprising. Because of his years in jail, Mandela has become a heroic figure, even a martyr, for black people.

It is surprising, however, that they put President P. W. Botha second. It shows that in contradiction to what is said in certain white and black circles, the state president does enjoy a noticeable degree of esteem among black people. And his acceptability offers hope for the future.

The most important aspect of the survey in our opinion is, however, the fact that in the black community no one leader, black or white, enjoys actual majority support among black people. Mandela has only 9.2 percent, Bishop Desmond Tutu 3.2 percent and Chief Minister Mongosutu 2.4 percent.

Herein lies a great difficulty with negotiations. It is not only the government that has difficulty choosing black leaders it can regard as sufficiently representative to negotiate with. The black community itself is divided and uncertain.

Earlier such a state of affairs would have been taken as a reason for the government to halt reform. That is, however, no longer the case. The pressure from without and within is too strong.

It appears that besides reform and negotiations the government will also still have to do something about the problem of black leadership. But the survey results show above all that negotiations cannot be with a single leader, but must recognize the variety of loyalties and groups.

12906/13167
CSO: 3401/18

MARAIS ON HNP'S POLICY OF SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 85 pp 1, 13

[Article: "HNP Leader Answers Boshoff's Criticism: Separation Alternative to Integration"]

[Text] The HNP has an alternative to the NP's policy of racial mixing: racial separation or separate development.

So says the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, in his reaction to a recent letter from the leader of the Afrikanervolkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, in a Johannesburg afternoon paper. In the letter Professor Boshoff expressed his disappointment over the results of the past series of by-elections and said that the most important reason why voters cling to the government's present initiative must be attributed to "the lack of clear, credible and realistic alternatives."

Mr Marais says that "reform" is in any case only the disguise for racial mixing. The alternative to racial mixing is racial separation of separate development.

"That the HNP's policy has never permitted any doubt is indisputable," Mr Marais declares. "The HNP has throughout based itself on the policy followed by the NP until the assassination of Dr Verwoerd. It is a policy successfully applied as the alternative to racial mixing. There can in fact be no credible and realistic alternative to the present government's integration policy other than the policy that the NP followed and that since 1969 has been taken over by the HNP.

"There was never any doubt about the former NP's ultimate ideal of a white territory in which the whites rule; as to how it should be achieved, the NP of those days had a realistic policy of economic, social and political decentralization.

"With the application of this policy there was exceptional economic stability and growth in South Africa, there was internal order and South Africa held a strong diplomatic position. After this policy was abandoned, beginning in sport, conditions deteriorated to the economic plight, diplomatic isolation and domestic unemployment that now prevail.

"No policy can be more credible and more realistic than the policy the NP followed up to the assassination of Dr Verwoerd. It is the HNP's policy today."

Mr Marais said that if Professor Boshoff and others don't agree with this, it is their democratic right as people who do not belong to the HNP. Other right-wing groups can speak for themselves, but the HPN has no reason to change its policy. As the by-elections in Koedoespoort and Rustenburg and the results of the general election of 1981 showed, the HNP's policy is acceptable as the alternative to the government's integration policy, Mr Marais says.

12906/12232
CSO: 3401/67

ARMSCOR TO GET ARTILLERY TEST RANGE IN CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jan 86 p 13

[Text] An artillery test range is to be built near Copperton in the north-western Cape, a statement from Armscor said yesterday.

Armscor said the decision to build the test range in this area was taken in accordance with an undertaking by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, that there would be no high-explosive test at the Overberg test range in the Western Cape.

Investigations involving the Departments of Environmental Affairs, Constitutional Development and Planning, Agriculture and Water supply, Mineral and Energy Affairs, as well as the Department of Nature and Environmental Affairs of the Cape Provincial Administration, the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Staff logistics of the SA Defence Force were held and the area west of Copperton was selected as the most suitable for the establishment of a test range.

"Due consideration was given to ensure the maximum safety of the local inhabitants and the minimum disturbance of the ecology," Armscor said.

Armscor said the recommendation of the CPA's Deaprtment of Nature and Environmental Conservation indicated that the test area was not a highly sensitive conservation area and, therefore, suitable for a test range. — Sapa.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1004

CALL UP EXTENDED IN WESTERN CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jan 86 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — In a measure aimed at countering any terrorist onslaught in rural areas, a country-wide call-up of all White men aged between 18 and 55 and with South African citizenship has been extended to Worcester and Ceres in the Western Cape.

At a Press conference yesterday, the newly appointed commanding officer of Western Province Command, Brigadier A K de Jager, said plans to counter terrorist threat had "nothing to do with the present unrest situation".

Of the thousands of men in the Worcester and Ceres areas required to register for call-up, only about four percent would be called up.

They would be placed in the local Commando to "give protection to home and hearth".

A statement issued by the brigadier said men called up after registration would serve with the Worcester Commando for a period of 12 days within the first year of registration, and thereafter for 12 days each year up to the age of 55.

The call-up did not affect non-citizens but men without South African citizenship could volunteer for service.

Not all those who registered would necessarily be called up immediately. Men who had already done military service, as well as members of other essential services, would have to give details in a questionnaire when registering.

The first group of men allocated to the Commando would receive their call-up instructions in April. Those who received nothing by May 23 would not have to undergo training this year.

This did not imply that they would not be called up in later years.

"Those who are found medically unfit during this examination will be exempted from training," the statement said.

The magnitude of military responsibilities in the country had necessitated the adaption of the organisation of the Defence Force for the establishment of military territorial cover throughout the country, the statement added.

The Defence Act was amended in 1982 to entrust this task to the Commando force.

The result was that citizens who would otherwise have had no military commitment or further military commitment, were now required to serve in the Commandos.

Registration, from February 17 to 22 would take place at the Worcester Town Hall, in Ceres at the lecture room of Ceres fruit growers, at the Dutch Reformed Church hall at De Doorns and at the AFM Community Hall at Touws River between 7 am and 7 pm.

At Op-Die-Berg, registration would only take place on February 19 at the Church Hall.

Registration would take place at the Paarl Commando from March 17 to 28, at the Alexander Bay and Springbok Commandos from April 14 to 25 and at the West Coast Commando from November 3 to 14.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1004

STUDY ON TELEVISION'S EFFECT ON AFRIKANER SOCIETY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Jan 86 p 17

[Article by Paul Vorster]

[Text]

Dr Vorster is senior lecturer in the Department of Communication at Rand Afrikaans University. He is a member several international and national professional organisations. His main research interests are political communication, journalism and communication theory.

TELEVISION has been blamed for decreased literacy, increased promiscuity, decreased family inter-action, increased aggression, decreased sport attendance, and countless other increases and decreases. Some of these accusation are true, while countless others are without objective foun dation.

Since Dr Albert Hertzog blocked the introduction of television to South Africa, among other reasons, because of its alleged detrimental effects on (especially) Afrikaner culture, I am going to concentrate on the perceived effects on the Afrikaner.

What, then, are the effects of the SABC-TV in its 10 years of existence?

The Afrikaner soon adapted to television, not only as viewer, but also as producer.

Before TV there already existed a strong local film industry, with some of the producers even occasionally making serious films as opposed to frequently slapstick and light entertainment. A film like "Die Kandidaat" being a case in point.

How did television affect the Afrikaner politically?

Though difficult to answer objectively, I believe television helped to pave the way for the Afrikaner to become more part of a broader nationalism.

All too often television is seen as all-powerful, as manipulative and the receivers are assumed to be merely passive recipients unwillingly absorbing the attitude-changing messages. This is not the case. Viewers are not passive and TV's effects are no so much telling the viewers what to think, as *what to think about.*

Television opened new intellectual frontiers, and required the Afrikaner to adapt to this new world view — it provided a new agenda that demanded attention.

Television helped the Afrikaner to recognise South Africa as it is and introduced him to a much wider variety of viewpoints than would otherwise be available to him.

Politicians are frequently interviewed on television. Though not grilled as they ought to be, one should not underestimate the public's critical ability to evaluate public figures.

Television made the Afrikaner viewer more critical and less likely to hold politicians and their views in the same high esteem as before.

Being a bilingual service, TV1 is assisting in bridging the language barrier. Language is disappearing as the major political divider. Differences between political parties are based less on language and more on fundamental differences. The Afrikaner has always been a political creature, even to the extent that the leader of the official opposition PFP is an Afrikaner! The NP is no longer exclusively an Afrikaner party and the day may still come for it to change its name.

Television not only brought spokesmen of other parties into Afrikaner homes, it also provided the Afrikaner with a forum to air his views.

It also elevated the non-political leader to the national forum — representatives from commerce and industry, from agricultural and the mining industry, from the media and universities.

The late Marshall McLuhan once said television has made the world a global village. This is also largely true for the Afrikaner. He became

more aware of international developments partly as a result of television bringing far away places, strange cultures and international hot spots into his living room.

How did television affect Afrikaner culture?

Traditionally the Afrikaner tended to view his culture as exclusive. This is changing. He is becoming more open, more sure of himself and more ready to meet fellow South Africans in equal terms.

Television brought the leaders of other cultures and communities into his living room. He came to know them better — although not well enough.

Television helped — and is still helping — to show that the reverse of the saying "out of sight is out of mind" can also become true. The better the Afrikaner comes to know his fellow South Africans, the better he will be able to get along with them.

Obviously, in the same way as the Afrikaner came to realise that he had to discard as untrue the stereotypes of others, he too, became less of a caricature to others.

The most serious accusation against television is that it creates a mass culture where the popularity ratings are more important than the viewers and the advertiser is king.

On the positive side, it forced cultural organisations to become more attuned to the needs and interests of its members and to become more professional in their approach.

How did television influence religious activities?

Once again there are negative aspects, but also positive ones.

While there are indications that the attendance figures for religious services in the evening are down, morning services are still extremely well attended.

Television is here to stay. The challenge is to adapt to it and to use it, rather than to try to fight it. This lesson, I believe, the Afrikaner has learnt.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1004

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING GOOD TRANSPORT LINKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 23 Jan 86 p 10

[Commentary by Jose Caetano]

[Text]

THE Nkomati Accord appears to be dying and relations between South Africa and Mozambique reveal strains in areas where co-operation was always good, even in the tense times before the accord.

One example is transport. In 1979, at a time when South Africa and Mozambique appeared to be on the brink of war, a former general manager of the South African Transport Services, Dr Kobus Loubser, described as "very good" relations between SATS and the Mozambican Railways and Harbours.

Now relations between even these two organizations have deteriorated. The Mozambicans allege South Africa is deliberately diverting most of the high-tariff cargo away from the port of Maputo.

The tensions have also been aggravated by the recent sabotage of a bridge on the Komatipoort-Maputo railway line, close to the South African border. Mozambique claims it was done by "a group of sabotage specialists from South Africa".

Well-informed sources in Maputo point out that the rail diversions contradict the South African government's declaration that Maputo is a natural port of South Africa. More important, the alleged diversions seem to breach the terms of the "business agreement" which governs relations between the railway authorities of the two countries.

The 40-article agreement was signed in Johannesburg on February 26, 1979, between the then national director of the Mozambique railways, Mr Alcantra Santos, and Dr Loubser. Mr Santos was appointed Mozambique's Minister of Transport soon afterwards and still holds the portfolio.

The preamble to the agreement says it aims at promoting co-operation between the Mozambique railways and harbours and SATS "to facilitate the transport by rail of all classes of traffic" between South Africa and Mozambique and "the smooth functioning of the ports of Maputo and Matola".

Mozambican sources claim South Africa has been guilty of:

- Diverting South African traffic traditionally aimed for the port of Maputo, with special incidence for high-tariff traffic.
- Diverting traffic from inland countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, Swaziland and Malawi whose natural routes are to the Mozambican ports.

At the time of Mozambique's independence in 1975 the country's ports handled:

- 5,6 million tons of South African traffic.
- 80 percent of Rhodesia's foreign trade, roughly estimated at 2,5 million tons.
- All Swaziland's imports and exports (about 2,4 million tons).
- All Malawi's imports and exports (0,7 million tons).
- Some traffic from Zambia, Zaire and Botswana.

When Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia in 1976, in compliance of the United Nations mandatory sanctions, the Rhodesian economy became completely dependent on the South African railways for imports and exports.

Barely a year after the independence of Zimbabwe and the reopening of the border, Mozambican ports were handling 40 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade (about one million tons).

It was then that the rebel MNR gangs began the systematic sabotage of Mozambican railway lines, locomotives and trucks. The clear aim was to deny Zimbabwe (as well as Zambia, Zaire and Malawi) the use of Mozambican railways and ports, forcing it back to its former status of reliance on the South African railways system for external trade.

This comprehensive plan of sabotage by the MNR had the objective of, in addition to damaging the economy of the landlocked countries of the region, strangling any possible economic development in Mozambique.

To make matters worse for Maputo, South Africa persuaded Swaziland to accept the railway line linking Mpaka to the South African railway head at Golela, close to its southern border. This reduced the distance between the Eastern Transvaal and the Richards Bay harbour by 250 km and made this port a direct competitor with Maputo.

In addition, Pretoria got Swaziland to agree to build a 58-km line linking Phuzumoya to the border town of Mananga, where it will link with the new line which SATS is building from Komatipoort.

According to shipping agency sources, SATS began, from 1983 onwards, to extend the offer of special tariffs — which in the past was restricted mainly to container traffic from clients who could guarantee minimum values of traffic — to other cargo.

Today these tariffs apply to just about all traffic from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Zaire, in addition to local South African cargo from areas which traditionally used the port of Maputo.

It is worth noting that Article 4 of the "business agreement" reads: "Each administration shall fix its own rates and fares applicable over its own lines. The DNPCF (Mozambique railways and harbours) and the SAR administrations shall not, without prior consultation with each other, take any measures by way of a manipulation of the scales of goods rates which may nullify or detract from the relative advantage which the ports of Maputo and Matola at present enjoy over the ports of South Africa."

In his lecture to the Institute of Strategic Studies in 1979, Dr Loubser referred to the agreement signed with the Mozambican railways: "This agreement has elicited a world-wide favourable reaction and was widely acknowledged as a realistic approach which gained favourable recognition for our country at a critical stage.

"As everyone knows, the change of rule in Mozambique initially had an extremely injurious effect on the movement of traffic between that country and South Africa.

"A diversion of traffic to South African harbours at that stage would have brought about considerable problems as regards both rail and harbour capacity. The additional Rhodesian traffic that had to be handled over SAR lines and through South African harbours as a result of the closure of the border between that country and Mozambique made the matter more difficult.

"All possible assistance was therefore offered with due diplomacy at the highest level to the authorities concerned with a view to normalizing the handling of traffic.

These negotiations resulted in visits by senior railway officers to Maputo and the rendering of aid in various fields by the SAR to the DNPCF so that the clearing of traffic to and from Maputo could proceed satisfactorily and to the advantage of both countries.

". . . This spirit of good neighbourliness displayed by the SAR, and the discussions that are regularly held between representatives of the two administrations, has contributed largely towards the improvement in traffic clearance that has since taken place and also to the very good relations now prevailing between the two railways, notwithstanding the ideological differences.

"Also, the relations between the countries have developed beneficially and one can talk of a political neutrality.

"Maputo is not only the nearest harbour to the RSA's largest industrial complex, namely the Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle, but is also by far the most economical harbour for much of South Africa's foreign trade."

□ Mr Jacobus Gustav Hans Loubser joined the South African Railways on 27 February 1942 as a pupil engineer, after obtaining his B Sc degree in mechanical engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand. He became general manager in 1970 after serving with distinction in a wide variety of posts within the department. Dr Loubser retired on February 1, 1983.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE SCENARIO PRESENTED IF RENAMO WINS WAR IN MOZAMBIQUE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 13 Jan 86 p 6

[Commentary by Robin Hallet]

[Text] "RENAMO (MNR) must continue to squeeze Machel but in such a way as to use as little war material as possible. Avoid contact with FAM (Mozambique Armed Forces) giving more attention to destroying the economy, infrastructure and controlling the population."

"I agree with a joint strategy of putting Machel out. Because we want to remove the Russians from our region of Southern Africa, we have to be able to employ a strategy to be able to defeat communism in such a way as to let the world perceive it because the world is convinced that Machel is changing. We want Renamo (MNR) to win the war to remove communists from the area. The USA has its way of fighting the Russions, like South AFrican politicians, too, who have their way of fighting communists. We soldiers have our way of fighting the Russians."

The first of these statements is attributed to Colonel Charles van Niekerk, chief military liaison officer between the MNR and the top echelons of the South African military.

It was allegedly made in instruction to MNR in May 1984, two months after the signing of the Nkomati accord. The second statement is allegedly part of a speech made by general Constand Viljoen, when he was commander of the South African armed forces, to leaders of MNR who came secretly to South Africa in September 1984.

Dismissed as forgeries

The two statements come from the massive horde of documents discovered by the Mozambique army after the capture of a major MNR base in the Gorongoza National Park in August 1985. The documents have not yet been published in their entirety but substantial extracts are contained in an article in the November 1985 issue of the London-based journal Africa.

What are we to make of this material? According to President P W Botha the documents are simply communist propaganda. In that case they must be dismissed as forgeries. If they are indeed forgeries, then President Machel

must have at his disposal a superlative forger of rare genius and incredible energy to produce so much material with such an authentic ring about it.

Moreover what motive would the frelimo government have for producing forgeries on such a scale? Mozambique is desperately anxious to have stable and peaceful relations with South Africa. President Machel signed the Nkomati accord sincerely believing that President Botha was genuinely prepared to put an end to the support South Africa had been giving MNR secretly since 1980. Yet since the accord was signed there has been not a diminution but an escalation of MNR activity.

Bearing all these points in mind, taking cognizance of the South African military's predilection for tough, aggressive actions, one has no alternative but to accept the statements attributed to Colonel Van Niekerk and General Viljoen as genuine expressions of policy. Such statements need to be examined very carefully.

The South African government is loud in its denunciation of terrorism. Terrorism is not an easy term to define precisely, but many people would agree that an organization which follows the tactics of consistently attacking "soft" targets--unprotected civil transport, factories, farms, etc--is using terrorist methods.

These are the tactics employed by MNR, tactics which, so Colonel Van Niekerk's statement shows, they have been encouraged to follow. Outside observers cannot avoid reaching the conclusion that certain powerful individuals within the South African military establishment are in fact the supporters of terrorism.

But do not let us be too squeamish about these matters. Clearly it can be argued from a military point of view that terrorism is sometimes justified. So let us take the argument a stage further, bearing in mind that one of the marks of good generalship is the capacity to think ahead, to be able to work out what situation one will be faced with, once one has secured the immediate objective.

So let us suppose that MNR, which has undoubtedly been gaining ground militarily, is successful in "putting Machel out". In other words Frelimo is forced to abandon Maputo, an eventuality which was in fact considered before the Nkomati accord, when a minority on the politburo argued in favour of Frelimo going back to its origins and functioning once again as a guerilla organization.

If Frelimo were to evacuate Maputo, would MNR become a viable government?

The organization is reckoned to have 10 000 men under arms, large for a guerilla force but quite insufficient for controlling a country the size of Mozambique.

Close observers of the Mozambique scene agree on MNR's lack of a coherent political programme. Understandably those Portuguese who abandoned property in Mozambique in 1975 and moved to South Africa or Portugal would like to

get their houses or businesses back. They have been giving MNR substantial backing.

Portuguese colonialists are not given enough credit for all the hard work they put into building up Mozambique's infrastructure. But to imagine there could be some sort of re-establishment of a neocolonialist regime is to indulge in an absurd form of wishful thinking.

Commit SA troops?

Frelimo would certainly not take its defeat lying down. It would re-establish a liberated area. It would be able to count on a great deal of external support: from its neighbours Zimbabwe and Tanzania (already there are an estimated 10000 Zimbabwean troops aiding the Mozambique army), from Eastern bloc countries and from many aid organizations in the West. Any attempt by the United States or Britain or West Germany to recognize an MNR government would set up a storm of protest.

What would the South African military do then? MNR is in large part their protege. Would the military be prepared to commit South AFrican soldiers to prop up the new rulers of Maputo? Perhaps they would, rationalizing their actions as part of the war against "communism". But with South African townships in revolt and many troops committed to the Angola-Namibia border, could even the South African army afford to fight a war on yet another front?

"War", as that wily old French statesman of World War I, Georges Clemenceau, was wont ot remark, "is altogether too serious a matter for generals."

That statement has a universal validity. Apply it to contemporary Southern Africa and it means that anyone concerned about the peace and stability of the region must start asking some very searching questions directed to the South African military about their policy in Mozambique.

Viewed from the outside continued South African support for MNR is not only rank perfidy--a cynical abrogation of the solemnly signed Nkomati accord--but also rank foolishness.

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COMMENTATOR VIEWS POWER LINE UP IF NATIONALS STEP DOWN

Durban POST NATAL in English 15-18 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya in My View column]

[Text] Foreigners have a habit of asking dumb questions. At least, they appear dumb because we take for granted the most basic questions. Recently, I was discussing the South African dilemma, as usual, with some overseas visitors. "Well," they said, "if the Nationalists hand over power, who will govern the country?"

I argued that that was an academic question. But it did set me thinking.

I answered that with so much bitterness and distrust generated by racism and capitalist greed in this country, we would need a government of reconciliation, of unity, to start with.

That would mean the inclusion of current bitter political and racial enemies.

So I elected Ministers on the basis of getting as much representation across the political, racial, and religious spectrum.

As a result, I must stress, the nominees are not necessarily the best available, but those with a fair measure of support and those level-headed enough to work for reconciliation.

I take into account the realities of the situation, of the undeniable support for the ANC among blacks, and the National Party among whites.

The question of whether the country will be run on the basis of the Freedom Charter or the Azanian Manifesto, or any other programme, has not been addressed, as that will be the task of the Cabinet of Reconciliation.

The Cabinet reverts to the old style of a ceremonial head of state, ith the Prime Minister being the supreme.

So the ceremonial President will be Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has consistently embodied the spirit of unity and reconciliation.

Prime Minister will be Mr Nelson Mandela, who is obviously the country's most charismatic figure with the biggest support.

He also represents the ANC which, by all accounts, has the largest following in the country.

His deputy and Minister of Internal Affairs will be Walter Sisulu who, as secretary-general of the ANC, has always been a key figure in South Africa liberation politics.

There are people who believe he is the key thinker in the ANC and should be number one. But Mr Mandela has become the major symbol of liberation.

The Defence post will go to Mr Oliver Tambo, who is a respected figure locally and internationally.

The Foreign Affairs post goes to Mr Thabo Mbeki who, as the ANC's information man, has wide international contacts and is one of the brightest young South Africans.

Finance goes to the ANC's Mr Govan Mbeki, who is reputed to be an economic expert of substance, despite being in jail for the past 22 years.

The post of Agriculture, Water Affairs, and Rural Development goes to Mr PW Botha. The post will be a senior one. As the most influential white leader, Mr Botha will be a key figure in the cabinet, and his experience at grassroots with white farmers would be crucial.

Housing and Land goes to PAC leader Mr Johnson Mlambo. The PAC has unidentifiable but nevertheless reasonably good support for its policies on the redistribution of land.

Support

His presence would also balance the requirements of dispossessed black people and whites who own large tracts of land.

Minister of Law and Order will be Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. As leader of Inkatha, he has a vast following, and his image as a strong-man will be necessary in a sensitive post.

For the key position of Minister of Manpower, the candidate must have personal experience of working among the poorest employees. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers and Mr Joe Thloloe of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa are the best candidates.

I'd go for Mr Ramaphosa because of the support he has in a much bigger union.

Justice Minister will be Mrs Helen Suzman. She has a fine record of fighting for human rights, and a person of compassion is needed in the post.

The Education post goes to Mr Saths Cooper, as head of Azapo and the National Forum. His election would ensure Black Consciousness representation. He is a very able person, and his experiences in "tribal" universities as well as his interest in education make him a fine candidate for the post.

Balance

Local government goes to jailed PAC man, ex-teacher Mr Zeph Mothopeng. Since the post is related to Housing and Land, the presence of two PAC men might balance out any conflict between the Nats and the ANC, and could bring about an interesting local affairs solution.

The Health Ministry is a toss-up between Azapo's Dr Abubaker Asvat and Dr Joe Veriava, and the NIC's Prof Jerry Coovadia. I'd go for Dr Asvat on the basis of his work in the field with Azapo's health team.

The Welfare and Pensions post is a toss-up between Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Prof Fatima Meer, both able people who care much about those in less fortunate positions. Had Mrs Molly Blackburn been alive, she too might have been a candidate.

Dr Allan Boesak would be Religion and Culture Minister. He too is a charismatic figure with wide support, especially in the Western Cape and among the youth.

Technology and Industries will go to PFP leader Dr Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert. He is a realist, level-headed, and would easily adapt to changing circumstances.

Mineral and Energy is a difficult one. Perhaps Mr Chris Heunis might be the man for it. Although he does not appear to come over too well on TV, he is in fact intelligent and astute, and as a student of constitutions, his knowledge would be invaluable.

Mr Pik Botha has a lot of support among whites, and his shrewdness and experience as a well-travelled minister would be an asset. He will be Transport Minister.

Toss-up

For Sport and Recreation, it's a toss-up between Mr Frank van der Horst of Sacos and Mr Sam Ramsamy of Sanroc. I'd go for Mr van der Horst on the basis of his known internal support.

So much for the cabinet. Obviously, there has to be a second chamber of Parliament, something akin to the President's Council or Senate.

That would need another article, but place would have to be found for Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, ANC's UN representative Mr Johnny Makathini, PAC's UN rep Mr Gora Ebraham, Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, Dr Gerrit Viljoen of the National Party, intellectual Dr Neville Alexander, Mr Kader Hasim, Azapo's Mr Muntu ka Myeza and Mr Ish Mkhabela, the Soweto Civic Association's Dr Nthato Motlana, the NIC's

Mr Billy Nair and Mr George Sewpershad, Inkatha's Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the UDF's Mosiua "Terror" Lekota, and advocate Mr Ismail Mahomed.

Leading trade unionists will get a major say, and among others who merit inclusion are the UDF's RevFrank Chikane, the Rev Buti Tlagale, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Dr Beyers Naude, Imam Hassan Solomon, and Sheikh Abubaker Najaar.

There are, of course, many others. But the list should be enough to keep you thinking--and arguing.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ZULU TO BE TAUGHT IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

Durban POST NATAL in English 15-18 Jan 86 p 7

[Text] Zulu will be introduced this year as an optional examination subject for standards six and seven pupils at 14 Indian schools.

This was disclosed to Post by the Department of Education and Culture.

A spokesman for the Executive Director's office said this week Xhosa would be introduced at Woolhope Secondary School and Tswana at Zinniavale Secondary.

He said a survey was conducted last year on the feasibility of introducing Zulu, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho and Tswana as optional exam subjects for the two standards.

"As a result of the survey, it was decided to introduce Zulu as a optional exam subject for standards six and seven."

Meanwhile, there has been an increase in the number of pupils learning Indian languages and Arabic at senior primary level.

In 1985, a total of 10347 pupils studied compared with 8254 in 1984. Tamil heads the list followed by Hindi.

The spokesman said it was still early to comment on the community's reaction to the introduction of Indian languages and Arabic into the senior primary curriculum.

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BRIEFS

UDW OPEN TO ALL RACES FOR PAST TWO YEARS--The University of Durban-Westville has been freely admitting students of all races on merit for the past two years, according to the vice-rector, Professor Thomas Bennett. Professor Bennett said UDW, along with universities, such as Natal, Wits and Cape Town, had begun admitting students of all races freely two years ago after being informed by the Government that ministerial consent for admission was no longer required. He said UDW fees were still lower than most of the other universities, despite an increase of about 37 percent in fees last year. "We are funded on exactly the same basis as the other universities. We have tried, however, to keep our fees as low as possible." He was not in a position to say whether there would be an increase in the number of non-Indians at UDW this year. [Excerpt] [Durban POST NATAL in English 15-18 Jan 86 p 7] /12828

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NATION SEEN ON BRINK OF TAX REVOLUTION

Changes Explained

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Cumming]

[Text] South Africa is on the brink of a tax revolution which will see the current tax system--and GST--summarily ditched.

The plan is to drop the escalating-rate tax and let people and businesses pay an identical universal tax on income (as low as nine percent) and an expenditure tax (as low as one percent) on all the money they spend.

It would mean much lower taxes for most individuals--and more money for the State.

This is the confident view of supporters of this tax system who believe that its simplicity and efficiency are such that the Government, faced by "banana republic" economic options on one hand the the need to create a prosperous environment for political reform on the other, will find it irresistible.

They have put their proposals to the Margo Commission which must report to the Minister of Finance on the country's tax structure by June. And they are actively lobbying for support from big business, politicians and public servants.

The beauty of the system, they say, is that it collects less tax from more sources leaving far more money in the hands of business for investment. This will help to create more jobs thereby ensuring that the taxman has even more sources to draw on for his revenue.

It also does away with dozens of existing taxes and the burden of policing and collecting them which has virtually crippled the Department of Inland Revenue in the past and created innumerable headaches for business tax planners.

Politically, say the system's supporters, it would provide an opportunity for the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, to create a new mood of confidence in the country's economic future among voters at a time when such

confidence is crucial if the momentum of reform initiatives is to be maintained.

It would also earn the eternal gratitude of thousands of average South Africans whose earnings have been pushed into ever-higher marginal tax brackets as inflation has forced employers to pay them more to allow them to stay in touch with the cost of living.

The tandem tax lobbyists also point out that their plan would eliminate tax-dodgers. There simply would no longer be the high incentive for large corporations and individual fat-cats to indulge in complex tax avoidance schemes.

Many of these schemes, they say, are not so much tax avoidance as tax evasion. The rich are withholding revenue and therefore the poor are paying more.

If all the loopholes are closed, says one tax economist, a simple example illustrates the point.

He quotes the 1984 South African GDP of R104-billion. In that year the Government spent R31-billion.

A one percent expenditure tax would have netted the taxman R20-billion and a universal nine percent tax on individuals/businesses about R10-billion.

This means the tandem tax would have taken care of virtually all the State's financial needs.

Supporters Comment

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 19 Jan 86 pp 1,3

[Article by David Cumming]

[Text] The South African economy is set for a rebound and long-term prosperity--if the authorities accept a strong lobby in favour of a combination of a universal tax and an expenditure tax.

So say the advocates of this system. They claim it will lead to:

Lower taxes;
Increased investment;
Higher productivity;
Less unemployment
Lower inflation;
A stronger currency;
More foreign investment;
Less Government interference in the economy.

The proponents of the system--it has many variations--believe they are putting powerful arguments to the Margo Commission and that these will ensure that their case prevails.

All involve a universal tax for both business and individuals and an expenditure tax operating in tandem.

They base their ability to cut taxes on broadening the collection base.

One of the foremost supporters of such a system is Johannesburg tax economist Nic Nel, who proposes a flat tax of 9 percent and a transaction tax of 1 percent on both companies and individuals. The business tax would, however, include elements of a value-added tax.

Crucial to the system is that:

The flat tax would avoid complex distinctions between capital and income.

The transaction tax should be levied and collected through the banking system.

Mr Nel says companies would simply pay tax on the difference between receipts and expenditure in the given year and the concept of non-taxable capital income would fall away.

He says this would ensure that companies and the superwealthy paid their fair share of tax and would be unable to resort to complex tax-avoidance schemes.

To illustrate the revenue potential of his system, he quotes the example of 1984, when, on a GDP of R104 billion, Government spending totalled R31 billion.

A 1-percent transaction tax in that year would have yielded R20 billion and a 9-percent flat rate been applied in 1984, the Government would have been fully able to finance its expenditure.

Mr Nel bases his tax levels on a principle which determines the level at which the fiscus gains most while ensuring that the most possible money circulates in the private sector.

At a presumed inflation rate of 15 percent, this level is reached at a 10-percent tax rate.

The spinoff is that the money retained in the economy is then available for further investment, which will generate more revenue, reduce unemployment and ease inflationary pressures.

Mr Nel says income of individuals for tax purposes would include wages, salaries, interest income, dividends, royalties and other fees, from which should be subtracted certain charitable donations, mortgage repayments to a given maximum, receipts from unemployment insurance and other public funds, life-assurance payouts and other transfer payments.

Individuals in their own businesses would pay tax as individuals on all distribution rather than on the profit or loss of the enterprise. The business would then pay tax on all retained income.

For businesses, taxable income would be the total value of all sales, from which should be subtracted bad debts, dividends and interest payments, the cost of purchases, certain charitable donations, and certain contributions to such institutions as employee retirement plans.

According to Mr Nel: "The transaction tax would be instantly collectable at a low cost; far more efficient than the present system; less inflationary than either income tax or GST at its present levels; fairer; and more easily justifiable both politically and emotionally."

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEW COMPLEX AT WINKELHAAK TO INCREASE GOLD PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 19 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] In a time of doom, gloom and despondency, it is heartening that there are still several major developments taking place on South African gold mines--developments which should ensure the long-term wellbeing of the country's biggest foreign-exchange earner.

Not the least of these is the new No 6 twin-shaft system at Winkelhaak, announced last year. This project, planned to come into production in 1992 at a cost of R259 million in 1985 terms--probably closer to R432 million by completion--gives a new lease of life to the Gencor-controlled Eastern Transvaal mines.

Many in the market have long regarded these mines as being "on the way out" but this move spells new hope for the area as a whole.

The history of this gold-bearing enclave goes back to 1903 when a syndicate led by Sir George Farrar sank a borehold on the farm Winkelhaak, south of the village of Kinross.

Nothing came of this early prospecting venture but more than 50 years later the same farm gave its name to the first mine on the Evander gold field.

In 1926 the Devon Petroleum Prospecting Syndicate was formed to investigate gas emissions in the Eastern Transvaal, especially on a farm 5 mm from Devon station.

As a petroleum search this venture failed, but a geologist of the company formed the opinion that one of the boreholes passed through the Upper Witwatersrand system. The syndicate had no funds to deepen the hole and the matter was not followed up.

In 1930 a company known as "B" Far East Rand Areas Limited acquired options in the area and drilled several holes totalling some 17000 m. As no payable gold deposits were located, the options were dropped.

In 1949 Capital Mining Areas, then a subsidiary of Union Corporation Limited (now amalgamated with General Mining to form Gencor), took options over nearly 300 sq km in the Kinross area. Drilling began in 1950 and towards the end of 1951, the Kimberley Reef was intersected on the farm Winkelhaak.

Initially only low gold values were found, but further drilling produced more encouraging results. Additional options were taken and others dropped until the initial mining lease was demarcated.

In 1955, six years after prospecting had begun, Winkelhaak Mines Limited was floated. The company's initial mining lease area covered 3190 ha, equivalent to 5363 claims, on the farms Winkelhaak, Driefontein and Kafferskraal in the Kinross/Evander area.

The sinking of two major and two ventilation shafts began in January 1956 and these were completed and fully equipped by May 1957. The first gold poor took place on July 1, 1958. Two additional major shafts were completed in March 1963 and November 1968.

From the start of mining operations until the end of September 1985, 47 million tons of ore have been milled and the company has producted 401291 kg of gold. Dividends paid to date amount to more than R406 million, while taxation and State's share of income amounted to around R763 million.

In the last financial year the weakening rand pushed average gold price received from R 15632 to R20508/kg. This, combined with a milling increase from 1984's 2,42 million tons to 2,43 million tons, pushed turnover to R293 million (R233,3 million) in spite of a fall-off of 633 kg in gold production.

This decrease resulted from a drop in average grade from 6,1 to 5,8g/t. Area mined moved from 611000 sq m to 619000. Dividends totalling 460c a share were declared (382c a share).

The new No 6 Shaft development is planned to push production from an average 200000 tons a month milled (1985 average was 202500 tons a month) to 225000 tons a month. The new project is designed to replace declining reserves and will be sited 3,1 km to the east of No 5 Shaft.

It will be a twin-shaft system, the main shaft going to a depth of 1515 m and the adjacent ventilation shaft to 475m.

The project will be financed by retained earnings and production revenues from the early commencement of stopping from the ventilation shaft. According to a report recently put out by Gencor, the impact on dividends is not expected to exceed R25 million over the six-year construction period.

Should circumstances change, however, consideration will be given to financing the project by way of loans and/or bridging finance.

At a price this week of R65,50 a share, Winkelhaak is priced way above the other three mines of the Eastern Transvaal Highveld complex (the nearest being Kinross on R49,50, while Leslie is down at R5,90 and Bracken at R5,25) so the announcement of the new No 6 Shaft system appears already to have been largely discounted by the share price.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NATION TO TAKE UP LARGE PART OF MOSSEL BAY OFFSHORE PROJECT

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 23 Jan 86 p 13

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text] South Africa has the basic resources and expertise to take on a large proportion of the fabrication work on the R2,3 billion Mossel Bay offshore project, says Mr Ivor Pritchard, senior project manager, Engineering Management Services Offshore (EMSO).

He told a cost engineering conference of the Southern African Section of the American Association of Cost Engineers today that the project will take about four years from the state of detailed engineering to the production of the first product away from the offshore facility.

Although Soekor found gas and gas condensate fields 85 km south of Mossel Bay from 1970 through to the early 1980s, there was no real requirement to produce the fields commercially as gas was not at that stage a major source of energy for either industrial or domestic purposes.

The scenario changed, however, in 1983 when Mobil developed a process to convert hydrocarbon gas and condensate into gasoline and diesel fuels.

Feasibility studies

With the advent of the new processes, the offshore gas fields suddenly become of commercial interest as an alternative source of liquid fuels for the South African market.

Early last year, Soekor awarded contracts for feasibility studies to evaluate the viability of a project to bring the gas ashore and convert it into liquid fuels.

The feasibility project was done by EMSO, a South African company jointly owned by EMS (part of the Murray & Roberts grous) and Crawford & Russell International (part of the John Brown group).

As part of the study, EMSO also investigated the capability of South African manufacturers and fabricators, and identified those items of equipment and materials which could be made in South Africa.

While there will be a limitation on the thickness and size of the plate that Iscor can produce, the majority of the steel requirements are well within its potential capacity, says Mr Pritchard.

If welded pipe is selected for the offshore pipeline, then the pipes with the required diameter and thickness can be produced in South Africa.

Pumps, motors, vessels, pipework, instrumentation and electrical equipment made in South Africa could, after evaluation, become part of the facility, but the major involvement of South African industry will be in the fabrication of the jacket, module support frames and modules.

Support structure

Specialist items of equipment will have to be obtained from overseas.

The support structure will be made of steel, will have eight legs, and will weigh 8000-12000 tons.

The four corner legs, weighing 10000 tons, will be sunk into the sea bed with piling being done to a depth of about 100 m, depending on soil conditions.

Mr Pritchard says the module support frame that fits on top of the jacket structure to form a deck and on which the processing and other modules can be placed, and the topsides--the facilities placed on top of the support structure--must be available at the right time.

If one module is delayed in the fabrication yard, the lifting programme will be jeopardised and extra costs could be incurred.

There are no heavy-lift vessels in South African waters and to bring one from, say, the North Sea would cost about R22,8 million. Each day it is on hire it clocks up another R570000.

Then there is the cost of the pipelay barge which could cost up to R457000 a day. Estimated time to lay a pipeline is 70 days.

What are the risks of an overrun? Mr Pritchard says the obvious major risk is the bringing together of the jacket, the modules, the module support frame and all the other equipment at the right time with the heavylift vessel.

Relatively high risk

"To achieve this requires very tight planning and management. Every day the programme is delayed, with the vessel sitting on site, costs R570000.

"In the Mossel Bay project, there will be a relatively high risk in fabricating the jacket in South Africa, where such work has never been done before.

"The fabricator, even with help and assistance from an overseas company with the relevant experience, will need to climb an initial training curve which is obviously going to take time.

"The jacket fabrication workforce will peak at about 650 to 700 people and therefore extended learning time could cost money."

Although the risks entail large sums of money, Mr Pritchard says it can all be minimised by good overall project management, very tight planning and monitoring, and by placing the fabrication work with companies who fully appreciate the scope of work and are backed by experienced overseas fabricators.

"One of the most valuable tools in the project manager's armoury is that of cost control, based on a realistic estimate and with trending and forecasting facilities to identify trouble areas well in advance."

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